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THE CUP OF BLISS.

The reddest rose, the bluest violet,
 Take them and bray them in a golden jar.
Drip in the clearest dewdrops; nor forget
 Some faint scent from where old shadows are,
Nor the night laughter where the brook is loud,
 Nor that far voice when all silence grieves;
Stir these with motion of the sofest cloud,
 Of winds that run along the sunny leaves.
The last, add glances of the moonlit stream,
 Pink tremblings from the edges of the dawn,
A dash of rapture only youth dare dream,
 And the dear pang it leaves when it is gone.
Pour, now, and drink. Is it the cup of bliss?
Thou canst not, then, remember love's first kiss.
—John Vance Cheney in October Century.

AUDREY.

Audrey knoweth naught of books
 Naught to captivate the wise;
But the soul of goodness looks
 Through the quiet of her eyes.

She can bake and she can knit,
 Cunningly she wields the broom,
All her pleasure is to sit
 In a dainty order'd room.

Touchstone, shaping a career,
 Shines at each exclusive house;
"Such a clever man, my dear,
 Tied to—just a 'country mouse!'

"Married ere he dreamed of us,
 Ere he knew what gifts he had—
Strange that Fate should yoke him thus,
 And very, very, very sad!"

Touchstone (let him mark it well)—
 When the social round is trod,
Bored by dame and demoiselle—
 Goes home softly, praising God.
—T. H. W. Crosland in New York Tribune.

THE SIXTH OF NOVEMBER.

Said William Bryan in '96:
"This country will be in an awful fix
If I am rejected.
McKinley elected!
With sorrow and dread
I see ahead
Hard, terrible times;
The breeder of crimes!
Remember
Of this make a note!
Mind how you vote
The coming 3d of November!"
And the nation lifted its head
And said:
"Aye, we will remember—
You just make a note
Of how we vote
The coming 3d of November!"
William McKinley took his seat
In the White House Chair!
Down went silver and up went wheat!
And soon, as told by the President,
The air was rent
With music of labor everywhere.
Right from the very beginning
The stillness was broken by mills a-spinning,
And later, as an accompaniment,
American and Spanish guns gave vent
To a far-sounding, lion-like roaring,
But blessing kept steadily pouring
Over U. S. all the same!
And fast as we gather fame,
And fast as we hammered away and tilled,
With gold were filled
The treasurer's vaults,
And all the while
On him, "the man with the many faults,"
Prosperity's sun sent down a smile
That even warmed Nebraska
And thawed Alaska!
In 1900, this year of our Lord,
Says William B.,
(He of the silver-lined prophecy:)
"O, mark my word!
Ye workers be not so silly
To think it is due to Billy
McKinley you now are in clover!
It cannot last!
It'll all be over
Ere another year has passed!
Wake up from your trance!
Give me a chance!
The only salvation
For this great nation
Will come when you see
As President William B.!
Remember,
Of this make a note!
Mind how you vote
This coming 6th of November!"
And thoughtful people reply:
"To be sure we will try
The past four years to remember—
You just make a note
Of how we vote
This coming 6th of November!
—Brooklyn Eagle.

POLICE OFFICER AND TYPEWRITER

Ed. Judd, the jovial sergeant who presides over the desk at the Warren avenue police station, in Chicago, was the cause of a hearty laugh recently by at least a dozen other desk sergeants throughout the district at the expense of

"THIS IS A TYPEWRITER, NOT A WOMAN."

Sergeant John Dunn, of the Lake street station.

Sergeant Dunn was sending messages over the police wires and telephone connections had been made with all the other West Side stations. "We have at this station a typewriter with a calico cover, which was found on the steps at Fulton and Paulina streets," shouted Dunn, while the others on the wire hastily jotted down the message without comment. There was a short pause and then the voice of Judd was heard.

"Was she unconscious or was it just a case of plain drunk?"

A titter could be heard over the wires, as all who saw the joke waited for Dunn to reply.

"Was who unconscious?" shouted Dunn.

"Why, the typewriter, of course," came the answer from Judd.

Dunn still failed to see the joke and went on to explain. "This is a machine, not a woman. Just a machine, and it has a calico cover."

Then the titter over the wires became so general that Dunn himself realized what was going on at his expense and quietly took off the connections. Since then he has frequently been asked if an owner has yet been found for his unconscious typewriter.

Impressionism.

D'Auber—This is my portrait of Miss Nurox, just finished. What do you think of it

Friend—Ah! Regular summer girl pose. Rustic seat, white lace gown and even a caterpillar on her neck, Jove! That's a great touch of realism.

D'Auber—Caterpillar Stupid! That's a diamond earring.—Philadelphia Press.

BABEL'S SIZE MADE KNOWN

Tower Only Nine Feet Higher Than Chicago Masonic Temple.

The size and shape of the Tower of Babel have just been determined by M. de Mely, a French archaeologist, from a Greek manuscript. According to these measurements chronicled by the old Greek scribe, the tower would have topped the Masonic Temple in Chicago by just nine feet, as in its pristine proportions it stood 219 feet above the levels of Babylon.

As examined by experts of the French Academy of Inscriptions, this old manuscript gives a good description of the tower.

Its base was a little over fifty miles from Babylon, laid in the sands of a desert plain. Its outlines were square, 602 feet each way, and the ceiling of the ground floor was seventy-five feet high. Above this, six stories towered one above the other, forming a sort of central tower, square in outline. The top floor was the sanctuary and was reached by a flight of 365 steps on the exterior of the tower. These 365 steps marked the days of the year and of the number, 305 were of silver and sixty were of gold. The seven stories were to represent the seven days of the week.

The age of this manuscript so recently uncovered points to the probability that these were the measurements of the tower as it was, long before King Nebuchadnezzar attempted its restoration.

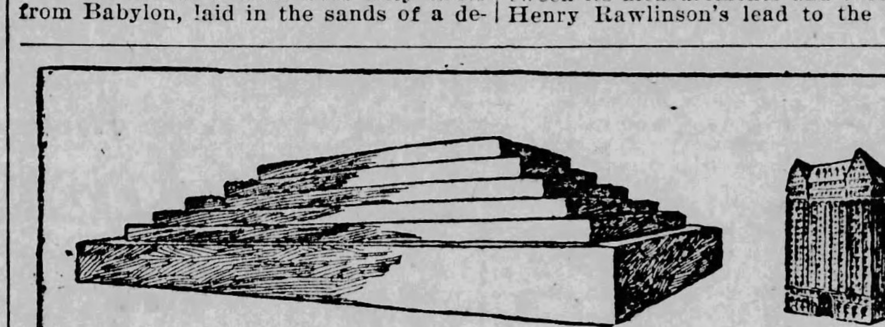
These measurements will be of especial interest in America, as an American already has built a model of it to scale 156 feet in height, sloping gradually from a base 272 feet square.

This model was made by Joseph Palmer, who shaped it after the studies by Sir Henry Rawlinson. Sir Henry's investigations led him to believe that the whole structure was square, rising seven stories, as is shown in the newly discovered manuscript, and having the tabernacle at the top. This model was exhibited at the National Museum in Washington, and attracted much attention from biblical students. The model was scaled to show the first story 272 feet each way and 26 in height; second, 230 feet each way and 26 feet in height; third, 188 feet square and 15 feet high; fourth, 146 feet square and 15 feet high; fifth, 104 feet square and 15 feet high; sixth, 62 feet square and 15 feet high; and seventh, 20 feet square and 15 feet high. The ark was supposed to be on the seventh floor, to be nearly as high as the ceiling, and to cover most of the floor space.

As compared with the figures in the Greek writing, Sir Henry's figures and those represented by the Palmer model are much smaller. Not only that, but the shape is radically different, and instead of the floors being terraced upward, as Sir Henry imagined, a square tower was built. As to this, however, Sir Henry Rawlinson's researches were among the ruins of the tower as they exist to-day, and as they stand they are supposed to be ruins of the restored structure as King Nebuchadnezzar left it.

These ruins, as they are to-day, have as a base a huge, irregular mound, which rises abruptly from the desert sands. The ruins of the tower are on the crest of this mound, the extreme height of mound and ruins being 153 feet. Nearly all the bricks that have been excavated from this mound have borne in cuneiform characters the name of Nebuchadnezzar. This is manifest proof that the present ruins are of the tower as restored by this Babelonian king. On one of the bricks an inscription had been found telling that a former king, ages before, had been compelled to abandon it.

As to the Greek manuscript, M. de Mely is not satisfied that it describes the original tower, but there is the chance that it does. The sharp differences between its measurements and those of Sir Henry Rawlinson's lead to the supposition. The one unlikely phase is that the dimensions of the original tower hardly could have come down through generation after generation, and the age of the manuscript indicates that only in this way could its figures have the stamp of authority.



BABEL AND THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Save for the Biblical account of the building of the Tower of Babel, little is known of it. It has been conceded that each of the four angles of its corners had its apex pointed to a cardinal point of the compass.

This tower, according to tradition, was a sanctuary of Nebo, the special god of Babylon. Herodotus tells of it that the tabernacle at the top contained a bed which was supposed to have been occupied by Nebo as a favorite resting place. In it was a golden image of Bel of colossal size and two minor figures, also of gold, and everywhere were evidences of the rich tribute paid to the deities. At the base of the tower was a second shrine, with a table and two figures, all of gold.

Tradition says that this tower, through its seven stories, was colored and decorated in honor of the planets. The lowest story was painted black, the hue representing Saturn; the next was orange, representing Jupiter; then red for Mars; golden for the sun; then yellow in honor of Venus, blue for Mercury, and silver for the moon.

One of the most interesting of the inscriptions in the ruins of the rejuvenated temple was that showing that King Nebuchadnezzar had completed the work of restoration in fifteen days. This is significant of the development of art in that age and also of the enormous number of men subject to the call of that monarch. For instance, in the azure-blue chamber of the tower dedicated to Mercury, that effect was produced by vitrifying the brick that went into the walls.

THE MOON METAL.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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VI—A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

"It is my belief that Dr. Max Syx is a deceiver."

The person who uttered this opinion was a young engineer, Andrew Hall, who had charge of the operations of one of the mining companies which were driving tunnels into the Grand Teton.

"What do you mean by that?" asked President Boon, who was the principal backer of the enterprise.

"I mean," replied Hall, "that there is no free metal in this mountain, and Dr. Syx knows there is none."

"But he is getting it himself from his mine," retorted President Boon.

"So he says, but who has seen it? No one is admitted into the Syx mines, his foremen are forbidden to talk, and his workmen are specially imported negroes who do not understand the English language."

"But," persisted Mr. Boon, "how, then, do you account for the nuggets scattered over the mountain? And, beside, what object could Dr. Syx have in pretending that there is free metal to be had for the digging?"

"He may have salted the mountain for all I know," said Hall. "As for his object, I confess I am entirely in the dark, but, for all that, I am convinced that we shall find no more metal if we dig ten miles for it."

"Nonsense!" said the president, "if we keep on we shall strike it. Did not Dr. Syx himself admit that he found no free artemisium until his tunnel had reached the core of the peak? We must go as deep as he has gone before we give up."

"I fear the depths he attains are beyond most people's reach," was Hall's answer, while a thoughtful look crossed his clear-cut brow, "but, since you desire it, of course the work shall go on. I should like, however, to change the direction of the tunnel."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Boon, "bore in whatever direction you think proper; only don't despair."

About a month after this conversation Andrew Hall, with whom a community of tastes in many things had made me intimately acquainted, asked me one morning to accompany him into his tunnel.

"I want to have a trusty friend at my elbow," he said, "for unless I am a dreamer, something remarkable will happen within the next hour, and two witnesses are better than one."

I knew Hall was not the person to make such a remark carelessly, and my curiosity was intensely excited, but knowing his peculiarities, I did not press him for an explanation. When we arrived at the head of the tunnel I was surprised at finding no workmen there.

"I stopped blasting some time ago," said Hall, in explanation, "for a reason which I hope will become evident to you pretty soon. Lately I have been boring very slowly, and yesterday I paid off the men and dismissed them with the announcement, which, I am confident, President Boon will sanction after he hears my report of this morning's work, that the tunnel is abandoned. You see, I am now using a drill which I can manage without assistance. I believe the work is almost completed, and I want you to witness the end of it."

He then carefully applied the drill, which noiselessly screwed its nose into the rock. When it had sunk to a depth of a few inches he withdrew it, and, taking a hand drill capable of making a hole not more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, cautiously began boring in the center of the larger cavity. He had made hardly a hundred turns of the handle when the drill shot through the rock! A gratified smile illuminated his features, and he said in a suppressed voice:

"Don't be alarmed; I'm going to put out the light."

Instantly we were in complete darkness but being close at Hall's side, I could detect his movements. He pulled out the drill, and for half a minute remained motionless, as if listening. There was no sound.

"I must enlarge the opening," he whispered, and immediately the faint grating of a sharp tool cutting through the rock informed me of his progress.

"There," at last he said. "I think that will do; now for a look."

I could tell that he had placed his eye at the hole and was gazing with breathless attention. Presently he pulled my sleeve.

"Put your eye heer, he whispered, pushing me into the proper position for looking through the hole.

At first I could discern nothing except a smoky blue glow. But soon my vision cleared a little, and then I perceived I was gazing into a narrow tunnel which met our's directly end to end. Glancing along the axis of this gallery I saw, some two hundred yards away, a faint light, which evidently indicated the mouth of the tunnel.

At the end where we had met it the mysterious tunnel was considerably widened at one side, as if the excavators had started to change direction and then abandoned the work, and in this elbow I could just see the outlines of two or three flat cars loaded with broken stone, while a heap of the same material lay near them. Through the center of the tunnel ran a railway track.

"Do you know what you are looking at?" asked Hall in my ear.

"I begin to suspect," I replied, "that you have accidentally run into Dr. Syx's mine."

"If Dr. Syx had been on his guard this accident wouldn't have happened," replied Hall, with an almost inaudible chuckle.

"I heard you remark a month ago," I said, "that you were changing the direction of your tunnel. Has this been the aim of your labors ever since?"

"You have hit it," he replied. "Long ago I became convinced that my company was throwing away its money in a vain attempt to strike a lode of pure artemisium. But President Boon has great faith in Dr. Syx, and would not give up the work. So I adopted what I regarded as the only practical method of proving the truth of my opinion and saving the company's funds. An electric indicator of my invention enabled me to locate the Syx tunnel, when I got near it, and I have met it end on, and opened this peephole in order to observe the doctors' operations. I feel that such spying is entirely justified in the circumstances. Although I cannot yet explain just how, or why, I feel sure that Dr. Syx was the cause of the sudden discovery of the surface nuggets, and that he has encouraged the miners for his own ends until he has brought ruin to thousands, who have spent their last cent in driving useless tunnels into this mountain. It is a righteous thing to expose him.

"But," I interposed, "I do not see that you have exposed anything yet except the interior of a tunnel."

"You will see more clearly after a while," was the reply.

Hall now placed his eye again at the aperture, and was unable entirely to repress the exclamation that rose to his lips. He remained staring through the hole for several minutes without uttering a word. Presently I noticed that the lenses of his eye were illuminated by a ray of light coming through the hole, but he did not stir.

After a long inspection he suddenly applied his ear to the hole and listened intently for at least five minutes. Not a sound was audible to me, but, by an occasional pressure of the hand, Hall signified that some important disclosure was reaching his sense of hearing. At length he removed his ear.

"Pardon me," he whispered, "for keeping you so long in waiting, but what I have just seen and overheard was of a nature to admit of no interruption. He is still talking, and by pressing your ear against the hole you may be able to catch what he says."

"Who is he?"

"Look for yourself."

I placed my eye at the aperture and almost recoiled with the violence of my surprise. The tunnel before me was brilliantly illuminated, and, within three feet of the wall of rock behind which we crouched, stood Dr. Syx, his dark profile looking almost satanic in the sharp contrast of light and shadow. He was talking to one of his foremen, and the two were the only visible occupants of the tunnel. Putting my ear to the little opening I heard his words distinctly:

"—— end of their rope. Well, they've spent a pretty lot of money for their experience, and I rather think we shall not be troubled again by artemisium seekers for some time to come."

The doctor's voice ceased, and instantly I clapped my eye to the hole. He had changed his position so that his black eyes now looked straight at the aperture. My heart was in my mouth, for at first I believed from his expression, that he had detected the gleam of my eyeball. But, if so, he probably mistook it for a bit of mica in the rock, and paid no further attention. Then his lips moved, and I put my ear again to the hole. He seemed to be replying to a question that the foreman had asked.

"If they do," he said, "they will never guess the real secret."

Thereupon he turned on his heel, kicked a bit of rock off the track and strode away toward the entrance. The foreman paused long enough to turn out the electric lamp and then followed the doctor.

"Well," asked Hall, "what have you heard?"

I told him everything.

"It fully corroborates the evidence of my own eyes and ears," he remarked, "and we may count ourselves extremely lucky. It is not likely that Dr. Syx will be heard a second time proclaiming his deception with his own lips. It is plain that he was led to talk, as he did, to the foreman on account of the latter's having informed him of the sudden discharge of my men this morning. Their presence within earshot of our hiding place during their conversation was, of course, pure accident, and so you can see how kind fortune has been to us. I expected to have to watch and listen and form deductions for a week, at least, before getting the information which five lucky minutes have placed in our hands."

While he was speaking my companion busied himself in carefully plugging up the hole in the rock. When it was closed to his satisfaction he turned on the light in our tunnel.

"Did you observe," he asked, "that there was a second tunnel?"

"What do you say?"

"When the light was on in there I saw the mouth of a smaller tunnel entering the main one behind the cars on the right. Did you notice it?"

"O, yes," I replied. "I did observe some kind of a dark hole there, but I paid no attention to it because I was so absorbed in the doctor."

"Well," rejoined Hall, smiling, "it was worth considerably more than a glance. As a subject of thought I find it even more absorbing than Dr. Syx. Did you see the track in it?"

"No," I had to acknowledge, "I did not notice that. But," I continued, a little piqued by his manner, "being a branch of the main tunnel, I don't see anything remarkable in its having a track also."

"It was rather dim in that hole," said Hall, still smiling in a somewhat provoking way, "but the railroad track was there plain enough. And whether you think it remarkable or not, I should like to lay you a wager that that track leads to a secret worth a dozen of the one we have just overheard."

"My good friend," I retorted, still smarting a little, "I shall not presume to match my stupidity against your perspicacity. I haven't cat's eyes in the dark."

Hall immediately broke out laughing, and, slapping me good-naturedly on the shoulder, exclaimed:

"Come, come now! If you go to kicking back at a fellow like that, I shall be sorry I ever undertook this adventure."

VII.—A MYSTERY INDEED!

When President Boon had heard our story, he promptly approved Hall's dismissal of the men. He expressed great surprise that Dr. Syx should have resorted to a deception which had been so disastrous to innocent people, and at first he talked of legal proceedings. But after thinking the matter over, he concluded that Syx was too powerful to be attacked with success, especially when the only evidence against him was that he had claimed to find artemisium in his mine at a time when, as everybody knew, artemisium was found outside the mine. There was no apparent motive for the deception, and no proof of malicious intent. In short, Mr. Boon decided that the best thing for him and his stockholders to do was to keep silent about their losses, and await events. And, at Hall's suggestion, he also determined to say nothing to anybody about the discovery we had made.

"It could do not good," said Hall in making the suggestion, "and it might spoil a plan I have in mind."

"What plan?" asked the president.

"I prefer not to tell just yet," was the reply.

I observed that in our interview with Mr. Boon, Hall made no reference to the side tunnel, to which he had appeared to attach so much importance, and I concluded that he now regarded it as lacking significance. In this I was mistaken.

A few days afterward I received an invitation from Hall to accompany him once more into the abandoned tunnel.

"I have found out what that side track means," he said, "and it has plunged me into another mystery so dark and profound that I cannot see my way through it. I must beg you to say no word to any one concerning the things I am about to show you."

I gave the required promise, and we entered the tunnel, which nobody had visited since our former adventure. Having extinguished our lamp, my companion opened the peephole and a thin ray of light streamed through from the tunnel on the opposite side of the wall. He applied his eye to the hole.

"Yes," he said quickly, stepping back and pushing me into his place, "they are still at it. Look and tell me what you see."

"I see," I replied, after placing my eye at the aperture, "a gang of men unloading a car which has just come out of the side tunnel, and putting its contents upon another car standing on the track of the main tunnel."

"Yes, and what are they handling?"

"Why, ore, of course."

"And do you see nothing significant in that?"

"To be sure!" I exclaimed. "Why, that ore——"

"Hush! hush!" admonished Hall, putting his hand over my mouth; "don't talk so loud. Now, go on in a whisper."

"The ore," I resumed, "may have come back from the furnace room, because the side tunnel turns off so as to run parallel with the other."

"It not only may have come back; it actually has come back," said Hall.

"How can you be sure?"

"Because I have been over the track, and know that it leads to a secret apartment directly under the furnace in which Dr. Styx pretends to melt the ore."

For a minute after learning this avowal I was speechless.

"Are you serious?" I asked at length.

"Perfectly serious. Run your finger along the rock here. Do you perceive a seam? Two days ago, after seeing what you have just witnessed in the Styx tunnel I carefully cut out a section of the wall, making an aperature large enough to crawl through, and, when I knew the workmen were asleep, I crept in there and examined both tunnels from end to end. But in solving one mystery I have run myself into another infinitely more perplexing.

"How is that?"

"Why does Dr. Syx take such elaborate pains to deceive his visitors, and also the government officers? Is it now plain that he conducts no mining operations whatever? This mine of his is a gigantic blind. Whenever inspectors or scientific curiosity seekers visit his mill his mute workmen assume the air of being very busy, the cars laden with his so-called 'ore' rumble out of the tunnel, and their contents are ostentatiously poured into the furnace or appear to be poured into it, really dropping into a receptacle beneath, to be carried back into the mine again. And then the doctor leads his gulled visitors around to the other side of the furnace and shows them the molten metal coming out in streams. Now, what does it all mean? That's what I'd like to find out. What's his game? For, mark you, if he doesn't get artemisium from this pretended ore he gets it from some other source, and right on this spot too. There is no doubt about that. The whole world is supplied by Syx's furnace, and Syx feeds his furnace with something, that comes from his ten acres of Grand Teton rock. What is that something How does he get it, and where does he hide it? These are the things I should like to find out."

"Well," I replied, "I fear I can't help you."

"But the difference between you and me," he retorted, "is that you can go to sleep over it, while I shall never see another good night's rest so long as this black mystery remains unsolved."

"What will you do?"

"I don't know exactly what. But I've got a dim idea which may take shape after a while."

Hall was silent for some time, then he suddenly asked:

"Did you ever hear of the queer magic lantern show with which Dr. Syx entertained Mr. Boon and the members of the financial commission in the early days of the artemisium business?"

"Yes, I've heard the story, but I don't think it was ever made public. The newspapers never got hold of it."

"No, I believe not. Odd thing, wasn't it?"

"Why, yes, very odd; but just like the doctor's eccentric ways, though. He's always doing something to astonish somebody without any apparent earthly reason. But what put you in mind of that?"

"Free artemisium put me in mind of it," replied Hall quizzically.

"I don't see the connection."

"I'm not sure that I do, either, but when you are dealing with Dr. Syx nothing is too improbable to be thought of."

Hall thereupon fell to musing again, while we returned to the entrance of the tunnel. After he had made everything secure, and slipped the key into his pocket, my companion remarked:

"Don't you think it would be best to keep this latest discovery to ourselves?"

"Certainly."

"Because," he continued, "nobody would be benefited just now by knowing what we know and to expose the worthlessness of the 'ore' might cause a panic. The public is a queer animal, and never gets scared at just the thing you expect will alarm it, but always at something else."

We had shaken hands and were separating when Hall stopped me.

"Do you believe in alchemy?" he asked.

"That's an odd question from you," I replied. "I thought alchemy was exploded long ago."

"Well," he said slowly, "I suppose it has been exploded, but then, you know, an explosion may sometimes be a kind of instantaneous education, breaking up old things, but revealing new ones."

(To be Continued.)

SHE WAS ONCE A BAREFOOT GIRL

Miss Grace Carr, of Louisville, to Wed a British Baronet This Fall.

When Grace Carr was a little girl she went barefoot. Soon she will be a baroness of the Irish peerage and a baronet's wife in England. Many a woodchopper and plantation hand in Indiana, where she spent her childhood, will recall, when he hears her ladyship spoken of, the brown feet that bore her lightly over the meadows near her mother's cottage.

MISS GRACE CARR, OF LOUISVILLE.

Mrs. Carr was quite poor. Her husband had been killed in the civil war, and the pension this entitled her to was all the income she had. But she was rich in the beauty of two daughters, Alice and Grace—richer than even she suspected.

When the girls were approaching womanhood the little family moved into Kentucky and took lodgings in the cabin of Chris Bell, a carpenter, who lived about a mile from Louisville.

This was the turning point in their career. Their beauty made them famous. The news of it traveled into the high places of Louisville society and every man for miles around sought the acquaintance of the Carr sisters.

It was not long before the carpenter's cabin became the Mecca of the most fashionable men in Louisville—men with fortunes, members of the Pendennis club, and so forth—all paying court to the wild, shy young beauties of the Indiana woods.

Dr. Griffith, of Louisville, adopted Alice Carr, and she eventually married Samuel Sloan Chauncey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Last winter, in company with her sister Alice, Grace Carr went abroad. In Egypt they met Charles Wynn, Baron of Newborough, who succeeded his grandfather to the title and estates in 1888. He fell in love with Grace, and they plighted their troth in the shadow of the sphinx.

Mrs. Carr and her two daughters are now at the Hotel Savoy, London, where the wedding will take place in November.

Lord Newborough, though he has worn the ancestral title twelve years, is quite a young man. His father died when he was yet a child, and he was still far from years of discretion at the death of the old baron.

CANNY SCOTCHMAN DECLINED KNIGHTHOOD

Mitchell Thomson, recently lord provost of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been made a baronet. It is said that he was first offered a knighthood, but refused it. Their three years' tenure of office is usually repaid to the lord provosts of the capital city of Scotland by the honor of knighthood, although once in a way a baronetcy has been conferred upon a man who has no son to perpetuate the title. Sir Mitchell Thomson has, however, an heir, and it was probably of him the worthy chief magistrate was thinking when he held out for the hereditary honor. There is one other instance extant of an Edinburgh lord provost having declined a knighthood, but this was not because a baronetcy was aimed at.

WHY HE DECLINED.

Like most of Scotland's city fathers, the gentleman in question was a shopkeeper, a retail stationer, in fact. "And I did na' altogether like the idea," he explained, "of any little street bairn running intil the shop and saying, 'Sir John, a want a ha'porth of writing paper.'"

The lord provost of Edinburgh certainly deserves a title, for the end of his term sees him a poorer man than the beginning. A sum is yearly voted for entertainments, but almost the only "perquisites" of office on which he can count are the use of a splendid carriage and pair and of two lamps which are placed in front of his door at the expense of the corporation. There is no mansion house, as in London and Dublin, and all magisterial functions of any size or importance take place in a hired hall. The last lord provost, Sir Andrew McDonald, knight bachelor, who is in the tailoring trade, spent something like £5,000 out of his private purse while he was in authority, it is averred.

Rats Ruin a Home.

Rats have become such a plague at Bury St. Edmunds that the inhabitants would liberally fee a Pied Piper capable of charming them away.

In St. James place Nos. 7 and 8 collapsed as a result of rats gnawing through the supports of the gable end, which fell with such force as to break through the floors below.

All the furniture was smashed and the stock of a tailor on the ground floor was buried under debris.

Several people had narrow escapes of being crushed.—London Express.

PAID FOR HIS TROUBLE.

The administration of justice at the hands of the Turkish police was grotesquely illustrated during a recent altercation in the streets of Constantinople between a Kurd and an Armenian.

A tobacco box happened to be lying, so it was said, on the side of the road, and was picked up by the Kurd, who was then passing. The Armenian quickly rushed up and declared that the box was his. The Kurd, on the other hand, claimed that he was the owner, and words became fast and furious. A few moments more and blows would have succeeded words, when a policeman appeared; but he, having heard both sides of the case, was unable to judge between the disputants.

Eveneually the Armenian reasonably proposed that the policeman should ask the two claimants what was in the box, and that was accordingly done.

"Cigarette paper and tobacco," declared the Kurd.

"I say that in it there are five piastres wrapped in paper," said the Armenian, quietly chuckling at the other answer.

The policeman opened the box, which he passed over to the Armenian on finding that the latter was right.

"The Armenian is the owner of the box; the Kurd is a liar," he announced in judicial tones. "Allah be praised! For my trouble in deciding this puzzle affair I will keep the money."

SCOTTISH PEER WHO IS UNASSUMING

The marquis of Breadalbane, one of Scotland's most distinguished noblemen, is exceedingly democratic in his notions and is marked by a free and easy manner. He has a fine estate in Perthshire, which is open to the public, and visitors may also examine the house under the guidance of a servant. His grace, whose dress would never betray his rank, has occasionally acted as cicerone to a holiday-maker from Edinburgh without his identity being suspected. It is not known if he ever received the tip supposed always to be given in such circumstances, but he is, nevertheless, the hero of more than one story. One of this season's tourists, who had been shown through the house by a servant, was making his way out of the grounds, when he heard a loud whistle behind him. Turning round, he saw, as he supposed, a gamekeeper running after him and shouting, "Hey, man! You've left your umbrella." It was the marquis himself who handed the visitor, a workingman, his gamp, shook hands with him and bade him a hearty good-by.

MARQUIS RETURNS AN UMBRELLA.

HE GOT EVEN WITH THE CONDUCTOR

It is not generally known even among his intimate friends that Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, was once a telegraph operator. Such is the fact, however. In a speech before the National Old Telegraphers' Association at St. Paul the senator told a number of good stories of his experience, one of which will bear repeating:

"Do you remember the time when the Milwaukee road ran only as far as Milton, Wis.?"

"I TOLD HIM I CHARGED $2.50 FOR SENDING THE MESSAGE."

A single voice answered in the affirmative.

"Well, I remember the time I first saw S. S. Merrill, the first president of the road. He was building a railroad when he was first pointed out to me. Some time later the operator at Whitewater was taken ill, and I was ordered to Whitewater to take his place. I served until he recovered and then got on the train to come home.

"The conductor on the train on which I rode was S. S. Merrill. He was collecting the fares and he came to me.

"'Tickets,' he said.

"'I have no ticket,' I replied.

"'Dollar,' he then demanded.

"I told him I was the operator at the next station.

"'Well, you can't ride on this train for nothing,' he replied.

"He dug a dollar out of me, much to my discomfiture.

"Two weeks later my father woke me up in the middle of the night, and I found Merrill standing outside of the door, his arm through his lantern. His train was wrecked and he wanted to send a telegram to Milwaukee. I dressed and went to the office. He sat down and wrote his telegram and I sent it. Then he thrust his arm through the lantern handle again and started out.

"Whether it was on account of the dollar he had charged me for my fare I will not say, but I told him that I charged him $2.50 for sending the message. He told me that he was the conductor of the train, but I was immovable, and he paid the $2.50. I did not tell him that I was the young man from whom he had extracted a dollar as train fare."

Repartee.

Observing the manager of the drug department, the woman accosted him, in a spirit of badinage.

"I have kleptomania," she said. "What would you advise me to take?"

"The elevator, by all means," said the manager, wittily.

"And not something just as good?" exclaimed the woman, affecting great surprise.—Detroit Journal.

ARIZONA ASKS STATEHOOD

She Has Erected a Capitol Building in Order to be Fully Ready.

Arizona is actively preparing for statehood, which, the people of the territory hope, will not long be denied them. When congress passes the act which shall place the territory in the galaxy of states of the union, all preparations for entering actively upon the work before it will have been made, for a new capitol building has been erected at Phoenix, which would be a credit to many of the older commonwealths.

Four years ago, the territorial legislature appropriated $100,000 for the construction of the capitol. The amount was supplemented by a $25,000 appropriation by the following legislature, and construction was carried out according to plans drawn by an architect of San Antonio, Tex. The completed structure calls for an expenditure of about $750,000. The present building presents a finished appearance, but it is constructed in such a manner that wings and additions may be annexed when necessary without destroying the symmetry. The material used in the new building is almost entirely the product of Arizona. The structure is paterned after one of the five classes of Ionic architecture. It is fireproof, and has an exterior of stone. The foundation is of Malapai rock, the basement of granite and tufa, a superior kind of granite found in the Yavapai mountains of northern Arizona, is the material used in the superstructure. The building is surrounded by a magnificent park, laid out several years ago in anticipation of the erection of the capitol on that site.

ARIZONA'S $750,000 CAPITOL.

The belief that the new building will assist the territory in attaining statehood is founded upon the admission of various other territories brought about by the progress of the people and an inclination to govern themselves, manifested partly by the erection of large and expensive capitol buildings. Idaho was particularly favored because of the territory's capitol, and at the time of its admission congress granted the state large tracts of land to compensate the expense of the building.

Substitute for Celluloid.

A new substitute for celluloid for engineering and other industrial purposes is described in a German contemporary. The name of this new substitute is "Marloid," and it seems that it is manufactured from untanned leather boiled in oil. The product is said to resemble celluloid in every respect.

Stretching It.

"Miss Binks has a noble stretch of the imagination, hasn't she?"

"I don't know her very well. Why do you think so?"

"I heard her speaking of the flat they live in as 'our town house.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

QUESTION BUREAU.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

United States Senators.

M. J. S., Piqua, O.: There are 45 states and two senators from each state. The list is as follows, the letter after each senator's name indicating his politics, the date the year in which, on March 4, his term expires:

Alabama—John T. Morgan, D., 1901; E. W. Pettus, D., 1903.
Arkansas—J. H. Berry, D., 1901; James K. Jones, D., 1903.
California—G. C. Perkins, R., 1901; Thos. M. Bard, R., 1905.
Colorado—E. O. Wolcott, R., 1901; Henry M. Teller, Independent, 1903.
Connecticut—O. H. Platt, R., 1903; J. R. Hawley, R., 1905.
Delaware—Richard R. Kenny, D., 1901; one seat vacant hrough deadlock.
Florida—S. R. Mallory, D., 1903; J. P. Taliaferro, D., 1905.
Georgia—A. O. Bacon, D., 1901; A. S. Clay, D., 1903.
Idaho—G. L. Shoup, R., 1901; Henry Heitfeld, Pop., 1903.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom, R., 1901; Wm. E. Mason, R., 1903.
Indiana—Chas. W. Fairbanks, R., 1903; A. J. Beveridge, R., 1905.
Iowa—J. H. Gear, R., 1901; W. B. Allison, R., 1903.
Kansas—Lucien Baker, R., 1901; Wm. A. Harris, Pop., 1903.
Kentucky—Wm. Lindsay, D., 1901; W. J. Deboe, R., 1903.
Louisiana—D. Caffery, D., 1901; S. D. McEnery, D., 1903.
Maine—W. P. Frye, R., 1901; Eugene Hale, R., 1903.
Maryland—G. L. Wellington, R., 1903; L. E. McComas, R., 1905.
Massachusetts—Geo. F. Hoar, R., 1901; Henry Cabot Lodge, R., 1905.
Michigan—James McMillan, R., 1901; J. C. Burrows, R., 1903.
Minnesota—Knute Nelson, R., 1901; Cushman K. Davis, R., 1903.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan, D., 1901; H. D. Money, D., 1905.
Missouri—Geo. G. Vest, D., 1903; F. M. Cockrell, D., 1905.
Montana—Thos. H. Carter, R., 1901; Wm. A. Clark, D., 1905—unles he is unseated by the senate os the result of the present contest.
Nebraska—John M. Thurston, R., 1901; Wm. V. Allen, Pop., 1905.
Nevada—John P. Jones, Silver, 1903; Wm. M. Stewart, Ind., 1905.
New Hampshire—W. E. Chandler, R., 1901; J. H. Gallinger, R., 1903.
New Jersey—W. J. Sewell, R., 1901; John Kean, R., 1905.
New York—Thos. C. Platt, R., 1903; Chauncey M. Depew, R., 1905.
North Carolina—Marion Butler, Pop., 1901; J. C. Pritchard, R., 1903.
North Dakota—H. C. Hansbrough, R., 1903; P. J. McCumber, R., 1905.
Ohio—J. B. Foraker, R., 1901; M. A. Hanna, R., 1905.
Oregon—G. W. McBride, R., 1901; oseph Simon, R., 1903.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, R., 1903; and a vacancy, to which the governor appointed Mr. Quay, who was denied the seat.
Rhode Island—Geo. P. Wetmore, R., 1901; N. W. Aldrich, R., 1905.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, D., 1901; J. L. McLaurin, D., 1903.
South Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew, R., 1901; J. H. Kyle, Ind., 1903.
Tennessee—Tros. B. Turley, D., 1901; W. B. Bate, D., 1905.
Teaxs—Horace Chilton, D., 1901; C. A. Culberson, D., 1905.
Utah—. L. Rawlins, D., 1903; other seat vacant.
Vermont—J. Ross, R., 1903; Redfield Proctor, R., 1905.
Virginia—T. S. Martin, D., 1901; John W. Daniel, D., 1905.
Washington—Geo. Turner, Pop., 1903; A. G. Foster, R., 1905.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins, R., 1901; Nathan B. Scott, R., 1905.
Wisconsin—J. C. Spooner, R., 1903; J. V. Quarles, R., 1905.
Wyoming—F. E. Warren, Rep., 1901; C. D. Clark, R., 1905.

Don't ask us to give the 357 members of the house of representatives. It is too long.

The Anti-Trust Amendment.

"Will you please publish the bill that was introduced in Congress by a Republican for allowing the people of the state to vote on an amendment to the United States constitution giving Congress power to legislate with reference to trusts, and which was defeated by the Democrats? The Demo-Pops are saying the reason it was defeated was because it would affect the present laws (trust laws) of the states. They are preaching it here and making people believe it, too. If I remember it correctly, there was a provision in said bill with reference to those states which had anti-trust laws. Am I right? If you can possibly print the bill in full, I will be much obliged indeed, as I think it would do much good here."—A. H., Latham, Kan.

With regard to amending the constitution of the United States, that document provides that

"The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, * * which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states."

The only provision of the constitution as it stands to-day under which Congress has any power whatever over trusts is that which says:

"The Congress shall have power—

"3.—To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

Under this, it is admitted that Congress has no power to attack trusts except when their operations interfere with interstate and foreign commerce. The judiciary committee of the House introduced in that body last May a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the state legislatures, which amendment provided as follows:

"Congres shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies and combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise.

"The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

"Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

This resolution came to a vote in the House on June 1. As you will note by the constitutional provision, it required a two-thirds vote. The vote stood: Yeas, 154, nays, 132. Not two-thirds having voted for it, it was defeated. Of the 154 yeas, 152 were Republicans and 2 Democrats. All the other Democratic members voted against it.

We do not believe the voters of Kansas are such fools as to be deceived by the Demo-Pop lie you mention.

Wool Prices.

"Please give the price of wool of four years of Cleveland's administration and the last three years, by years. It is claimed by some Democrat here that wool was as high then as now."—S. I., Coloma, Mich.

Are there no sheep raisers in your vicinity? If there are, any sheep-raiser could testify to the falsity of the Democratic statement. Here are the figures. The price given is the average price of fine washed Ohio fleece wool per pound, and is taken from the official Statistical Abstract of the Treasury Department. Remember, Cleveland was inaugurated March 4, 1893:

	Price per lb.
1894	19c
1895	18c
1896	18c
1897	27c
1898	28½c
1899	31c

Wilson Bill Deficiency.

"In an argument with one of my Democratic friends the other day he claimed that there was as much or more money collected under the Wilson bill during Cleveland's administration as there has been under the Dingley bill during McKinley's administration. Please give the facts."—J. B. D., Fairfield, Ill.

The Wilson law was in operation 35 months. On July 1 of this year the Dingley law had been in operation just 35 months. Here is the comparison of revenue receipts:

Total receipts, Wilson law, 35 months	$ 950,763,897
Total receipts, Dingley law, 35 months	1,149,034,088
Excess receipts, Dingley law	$ 198,270,191

That is, the Dingley law averaged $5,664,900 every month more than the Wilson law.

Be particular to note this: The figures of the Dingley revenue do not include revenue produced by the Spanish war tax law, nor money received from the settlement with the Pacific railroads.

Election Bets.

"Does an election bet disqualify a person otherwise a legal voter from voting?"—J. H. Hohaw, Pa.

That depends entirely on what your state laws say about it. We don't know what the Pennsylvania law says. Ask some lawyer or justice of the peace. Here in Ohio, a man who has a bet on an election can be challenged for cause, and be denied the right to vote.

Prisoners of War.

"Will you please inform me whether an act of Congress has been passed pensioning prisoners of war?"—J. T. C., Fairport, N. Y.

No act has been passed pensioning men simply because they were prisoners of war. The pension law of 1890 was intended to silence the clamor for such an act. Every soldier who was not disabled in the line of service, and hence not pensionable under the old law, is now pensionable under the act of 1890, if he needs a pension.

Porto Rican Tariff.

"Why did Congress, that is, the Republicans, make Porto Rico pay a duty on its imports into the United States? What were the arguments for it, the reasons as given by Republican leaders?"—J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

Porto Rico belongs to the United States, but is not a state of the Union yet. The constitution of the United States says, in Article 1, Section 3, clause 2, that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." Now, you must remember that either a given area is a state, or it is a territory of the United States. When it is acquired territory, it is outside the constitution. Congress alone has authority over it. We have often in the past acquired territory, but the constitution was either extended over it by the treaty through which we acquired it, or Congress passed laws eventually extending the authority of the constitution and general laws of the United States over it. Until then, the constitution did not extend to it.

Neither was the case with Porto Rico, or Guam, or the Philippines. Congress may do as it wishes with them; but it is not to be supposed that any Congress will do anything at variance with the spirit of American institutions.

Last year a tornado swept over Porto Rico and devastated the island. It was proper that Porto Rico should pay the expenses of its own government. There were two ways of doing it: First, by a direct tax on the people; second, by a duty. Owing to the devastation, a direct tax would be a hardship. So Congress enacted that, on all imports from foreign countries into Porto Rico, the same duties as are imposed by the United States should be paid; but that, upon all articles from Porto Rico into the United States, and on all articles from the United States into Porto Rico, a duty of only 15 per cen of the same duties should be paid. It further enacted that all the duties collected in United States ports upon Porto Rican products, as well as all duties collected in Porto Rican ports, should be paid into that island's treasury. And the law excepted a list of articles imported into the island to restore the ravages of the tornado—building material, machinery, cheap clothing for the natives, food products, etc.—and they pay no duty.

This law is to operate for only a little over a year. Under it there will be ample money to pay governmental expenses, to establish American free schools, to build roads—there is only one good road in the island. The power of Congress to impose this duty is clear. Was not it good common sense to do it?

National Banks.

"A party here claims that a national bank cannot be run without a national debt, from the fact that a national bank is established by its having bought and deposited United States bonds in the Treasury to safeguard its circulation, and that these bonds always represents a debt. The argument is, no debt no national bank. Now, if there were no national debt, could we not have national banks just as well as we are having them at present?"—S. A. S., Alexis, N. C.

The point your Democratic friend makes is a mere detail. It is competent for Congress at any time to change that particular provsion, so that the banks may deposit state, county or municipal bonds, or certain classes of railway bonds, or other securities. The banks are not "national" because they must at present deposit United States bonds, but because they are organized under a national law instead of a state law.

Oklahoma Lands.

We have within the past few weeks received quite a number of letters asking when the Oklahoma and Indian territory lands will be opened. We don't know. We have said so several times in the Bureau. We don't want to take space to say "we don't know" any more. When they are opened the news will be found in our Washington news column, 8th page.

Von Waldersee.

"Was there any commander in chief of all the armies of the different nations on Chinese soil before Pekin was taken? Explain how and by whom the United States forces were commanded in the march to Pekin, and whether McKinley agreed for Von Waldersee to command the United States forces?"—J. N. M., Pine Village, Ind.

It was agreed by all the governments with soldiers in China that Germany should name a commander-in-chief. This was because Germany's minister had been murdered, and she had cause in that for war, while the other nations were there only as rescuers. Of course the United States agreed with the others. As Von Waldersee did not reach Pekin until our forces were ordered to return to Manila, Von Waldersee did not and will not exercise any control over them.

Our forces in China were under command of Gen. Chaffee, who led them on the advance to Pekin. There was no commander for the allied forces; each force had its own commander.

Divided Electoral Vote.

"How does a state give a part of its electoral vote to both candidates, as in 1896, California and Kentucky each divided its vote?"—L. D. R., Fisher, Ill.

Well, take Kentucky. She chose 13 electors. The names of the various condidates therefor were arranged one after the other, just like other tickets are arranged. Many voters did not vote for all the electors on their party ticket, but either did not vote at all for one or more, or voted for the corresponding candidates on their tickets. As there were 13 to elect, the 13 who got the 13 highest votes were elected. One Democrat happened to have received more votes than the the 13th Republican candidate for elector, and of course won. There is no mystery about it.

Imperialism in 1894.

"Who was it that used the following language while addressing a convention of Southern business men, held, I think, at Memphis, Tenn., in 1894: 'I am told that the salary of the President is too great. I say no. I would like to see Grover Cleveland given $100,000 per year and crowned emperor for life,' at which the audience (composed, of course, of Democrats) went wild with enthusiasm and pandemonium reigned supreme for about ten minutes?"—J. W. W., Elizabethtown, Tenn.

We do not know. If any reader can tell, we will be glad to send his answer to the above querist.

The Right to Draft.

Subscriber, Swanzy, Miss.: If we understand your question, it refers to the right to draft men for service in the army. It is the undisputed right of every government to require military service of every able-bodied citizen, if needed. All European governments exercise it, in peace or war, requiring a certain term of service in the army of every male citizen.

Of course it is constitutional, because the constitution does not forbid it. The United States resorted to conscription, or drafting, in the civil war, because not enough volunteers offered themselves. So did the Confederacy.

Wheat Per Capita.

"Please give me the lowest per capita consumption of wheat during the life of the Wilson tariff, giving year, and the highest under the Dingley tariff, in the United States."—D. D. G., Loup City, Neb.

Cleveland's last term ended in 1897. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the per capita consumption of wheat was the lowest under the Wilson Democratic regime, being 3.88 bushels. There was then a marked increase, and last year the per capita consumption was 5.95 bushels.

Cotton Prices.

"Please make a comparison of the prices of cotton under a Republican administration and under a Democratic administration."—B. M., Ashland, Ala.

Our figures do not go back further than 1888. The price given is the average price for the year of middling cotton, per pound—except, of course, for this year, the figures there being for Oct. 15:

	Cents.
1888	10.03
1889	10.65
1890	11.07
1891	8.60
1892	7.71
1893	8.56
1894	6.94
1895	7.44
1896	7.93
1897	7.00
1898	5.94
1899	6.88
1900	10.25

District Commissioners.

"Are the commissioners who govern the District of Columbia appointed from among the representatives in congress or from citizens of the district?"—C. B. D., Corbet, aV.

Representatives in congress can not hold any other office. The commissioners are chosen from citizens.

Miscellaneous.

E. R., Julian, Neb.: The Breckinridge-Pollard trial began in March, 1894.

W. B. F., Franklin, Ky.: We have not the speech of Ingersoll to which you refer.

W .W. G., Marion, O.: You are misinformed. Any justice of the peace will tell you the facts.

A. W. F., Erastus, O.: All copyrights are issued by the librarian of congress, Washington, D. C.

J. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: There is no "hoop snake" nor "horn snake." Be very sure that this is the fact.

S. A. K., Fulton, Ind.: There is no disease known as Cuban smallpox. All skin diseases, however, are worse in hot climates.

G. W., Dunseith, Ind.: The song is found in so many cheap collections of songs that we can not take space to reprint.

S. E., North Creek, O.: The only way to find that is to dig the action out of the Congressional Globe of 1858, and we haven't it.

J. N. E., Veedersburg, Ind.: We have not the official figures of the cost of the Philippine war. Dewey lost no men in the Manila bay fight.

L. W. B., Steel's Depot, Ala.: There was no river and harbor bill passed last winter. It was left for the short session, which begins next December.

. D., Danville, Ill.: The exposition at St. Louis in 1903 is not a world's fair, but in commemoration of Jefferson's imperialism, in buying Louisiana in 1803.

L. U. ., St. John, Mo.: We can not spare space to print old platforms. Had you told the point in it you wanted, we would have been glad to accommodate.

F. G. C., Hood River, Ore.: A meeting can be adjourned as soon as it is called to order, before anything else is done, because a motion to adjourn is always in order.

N. W. F., Ridgeville, Ind.: Yes; Adlai E. Stevenson was a leader among the Knights of the Golden Circle during the civil war, as we have said already two or three times in this department.

C. L. H., Piper's Gap, Va.: Talc is mined at many points in the United States. It is used in cloth-making and in various industries for numerous minor purposes, or in processes of manufacture.

H. C. B., Ithaca, Mich.: Some states have inheritance tax laws. Such a law lays a heavy tax on property received by heirs of a deceased person, whether through a will or by the operation of the usual laws for dividing up estates on the death of the owners.

YOUR NOSE

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it.

Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

The White Man's Burden

can be named in the single word—*dyspepsia*. It is the one disease, which more than any other, affects the American people. It is common to all classes and all conditions. It makes life miserable. It mars family happiness. It interferes with business and pleasure alike, and it discounts a man's usefulness just as much as it discounts his happiness.

There's a remedy for dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has lifted this burden from the bodies of hundreds of thousands. It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred who give it a fair and faithful trial.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh nearly 160 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. It contains 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

What He Wanted.

A ragged young urchin bounded into a certain milk dealer's the other evening while the shop was full and, banging his pitcher down on the counter, shouted in a tone which everybody could hear:

"Mother wants a pint o' milk—an' less watter in it."

For one brief moment the tradesman was speechless, then recovering himself, he handed the empty pitcher back with the remark:

"Tell your mother, my boy, I want common civility—and three-and-sixpence!"

The boy departed, and three minutes later a furious woman dashed into the shop and elbowed her way to the counter.

"You old wagabon—," she yelled. "How dare you say that I owe you three-and-six-pence?"

"I said nothing of the kind, madam," was the calm reply, "as I call the company to witness. What I said was that I wanted common civility and three and six-pence. The former I want from you, the latter from another worthless customer. Good evening."

His Magazine Rifle.

Gardner—I keep this gun loaded, but it is very seldom that I discharge it. I call it my magazine rifle.

Farmer—Your magazine rifle?

Gardner—Yes; you see, when anything goes into it there is no telling how long it will be before it comes out.—Boston Transcript.

THE HORSE, THE DOG AND THE MAN

The horse and the dog had tamed a man
and fastened him to a fence;
Said the horse to the dog, "For the life of
me, I don't see a bit of sense
In letting him have the thumbs that grow
at the sides of his hands, do you?"
And the dog looked solemn and shook his
head and said: "I'm a goat if I do."

The poor man groaned and tried to get
loose, and sadly he begged them,
"Stay!
You will rob me of things for which I
have use by cutting my thumbs
away!
You will spoil my looks, you will cause
me pain! Ah, why should you treat
me so?
As I am God made me, and He knows
best! Oh, masters, pray let me go!"

The dog laughed out and the horse replied: "Oh, the cutting won't hurt
you! You see
We'll have a hot iron to clap right on, as
you did in your docking of me!
God gave you your thumbs and all, but
still the Creator, you know, may fail
To do the artistic thing, as He did in
furnishing me with a tail!"

So they bound the man and cut off his
thumbs and were deaf to his pitiful
cries.
And they seared the stumps and they
viewed their work through happy
and dazzled eyes:
"How trim he appears," the horse exclaimed, "Since his awkward thumbs
are gone!
For the life of me I cannot see why the
Lord ever put them on!"

"Still, it seems to me," the dog replied,
"that there's something else to do;
His ears look rather too long for me, and
how do they look to you?"
The man cried out: "Oh, spare my ears!
God fashioned them, as you see,
And if you apply your knife to them
you'll surely disfigure me!"

"But you didn't disfigure me, you know,"
the dog decisively said,
"When you bound me fast and trimmed
my ears down close to the top of
my head!"
So they let him moan and they let him
groan while they cropped his ears
away.
And they praised his looks when they let
him up, and proud indeed were they!

But that was years and years ago, in an
unenlightened age!
Such things are ended now, you know;
we have reached a higher stage!
The ears and thumbs God gave to man
are his to keep and wear,
And the cruel horse and dog look on and
never appear to care!

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

GOT RID OF HIS WARES BUT HE HAD TO FLEE

A traveler, whose acquaintance with the Far East is extensive, related an amusing example of Siamese guilelessness.

"Like the Japanese," he said, "they have a great fancy for European customs, and are already pretty civilized in the western sense. At the same time, they are a very kindly and simple race.

"Once upon a time—not so long ago—a trader (whether a European or an American I do not know) arrived in Bangkok, the capital, with a large cargo of crockery. But somehow his wares would not sell, and it seemed as though they would become a dead loss.

"About this time a Siamese nobleman commenced the building of a shrine or wat, and the wily trader, begging leave to advise on the architecture, told the Siamese that it was the custom in Europe to decorate places of worship with crockery ware in the shape of plates, dishes, jugs and other domestic utensils.

"The result was seen when the completed temple burst on the astonished eyes of the religious world of Siam. Soup-plates and sauce-boats were impedded in the walls, the cornices were garnished with teacups and soap dishes. Jugs of all kinds hung at every corner; in fact, it looked like a glorified crockery shop. I believe, however, the fraud was eventually discovered, and the rascally dealer had to leave the country."

TOOK A BITE IN THE DARK

A young man whose work keeps him downtown until the early morning hours usually reaches home with a sharp appetite, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. His mother, an indulgent mother, too, puts a little lunch out where he can get it, but this frequently fails to satisfy him. His wise parent knows this and she saves the larder from a wholesale onslaught by locking things up.

Now, if there is one thing in particular that this youth dotes upon it is jelly. But jelly is an article of food that takes time and skill in its preparation and if the lady left her jelly jars at his disposal—well, there would be none to dispose of after a few mornings. So the jelly is locked up the tightest of all.

The other morning the youth let himself into the house just as the gray streaks of dawn were cross-barring the Eastern sky. There was milk and bread awaiting him, but his soul craved for jelly. He determined to hunt for some. Taking a slice of bread and a knife he stole down cellar and searched the fruit shelves. What happiness. He dimly made out the outlines of a jelly jar. Was there any jelly in it He dipped in his knife and felt the soft and quivering mass. What a joke on his usually careful mother. She had actually forgotten to turn the key on this treasure.

He drew out a generous quantity and carefully spread it on the bread. He had to do it largely by guesswork, because the cellar was almost totally dark. When the spreading was done he smacked his lips lightly and took a generous bite.

No, it wasn't jelly. It was soft soap.

How Are Your Nerves?

If they are weak and you feel nervous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it to-day.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

Work Their Way Everywhere.

Enthusiastic blue ribbonite, collecting materials for her next lecture, to brewer's drayman—Er—I understand there are some men in your calling whose sole liquid nourishment consists of a quart of beer a day. Is that correct?

Drayman—I shudnt be at all surprised, lady. Them temperance fellers is a-creepin' into every line nowadays.—Punch.

Baked Beans Cure Dyspepsia.

The Boston baby fretfully refused to eat the baked beans.

"What!" exclaimed the mother, "do you wish to grow up undyspeptic, like your Uncle John, of Easton, Pa.?"

The child was sullenly silent, but manifestly much impressed. It was more than likely that his natural habit of introspection would serve to set him right without further objective influence.

Sardonic.

"He says he wouldn't think of accepting money for his political influence."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He doesn't have to think. It has got to be second nature with him."—Washington Star.

VARICOCELE.

Free Trial of a New Home Cure—No Pain, Operation or Loss of Time from Work.

Every man afflicted with Varicocele will be glad to know that he can have a free trial of a new and wonderful method that cures at home, speedily and surely. There is no operation, no pain, no letting of blood, but a quick relief and a rapid, permanent cure. It is such a brilliant discovery, so different from the worthless suspensories and supporters that every man should send at once for a free trial of the method so he may begin curing himself in the privacy of his own home.

By writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 239 R. Main st., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed wrapper a free trial of the method that will enable every sufferer to cure himself at home. Do not fail to write at once. Varicocele is a very dangerous disease.

$9.85 SEND NO MONEY

If you live within 700 miles of Chicago (if further send $1.00), cut this ad out and send to us, and we will send you this **BIG HEATING STOVE** by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, one of the handsomest heating stoves you ever saw and equal to heaters that retail at $15.00 pay the freight agent our **Special Offer Price $9.85 AND FREIGHT CHARGES.** ($8.85 and charges if $1.00 is sent with order. The stove weighs 175 lbs. and the freight will average 50 to 75 cents for each 500 miles.

OUR $9.85 ACME OAK HEATER BURNS Anything: wood, hard coal, soft coal, cobs or coke; greatly improved for this season, latest style for 1900. A BIG HEATER, 3 feet 3 inches high, 22x22 inches on bottom; 14-inch fire pot, 6-inch pipe, mounted with 18-gauge smooth steel draw; heavy cast iron fire pot, has shaking and dumping center grate for coal, double circular wood grate, constructed so the fire can be kept under complete control; large ash pan, large feed doors; ash pit doors swing on double hinge, check drafts in collar and feed doors. Beautifully finished, fancy nickel mountings and ornamentations, highly polished and heavily nickel plated foot rails, nickel name plate, top ring, hinge pins and knobs; heavy nickel bands and mountings, fancy nickel plated and ornamented top urn. Every stove covered by a BINDING GUARANTEE, and safe delivery guaranteed. Made from the best quality of heavy sheet steel, pig iron and nickel, positively the handsomest, best burning, best heating, most economical and durable BIG PARLOR HEATER MADE. If you don't find this stove the equal of those sold at double the price, return it to us at our expense and we will return any money sent us. **ORDER TODAY.** Write for FREE STOVE CATALOGUE. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

THE FARMSTEAD.

To Blade Farmers.

The editor of the Farmstead invites contributions from farmers who make a specialty of one crop, or raising one breed of animals—whether it be cattle for market, cows for dairy use, mules, Belgian rabbits or chickens for market or for eggs—giving briefly their methods—with, if possible, figures showing actual expenses and actual selling prices. Write concisely, and let us have your articles as soon as possible.

Information Wanted.

We have a request for information as to the success of farmers in the South and Southwest in restoring the fertility of the soil by planting leguminous crops—such as cow-peas, etc. Will readers who have had experience please answer?

Grubs in Peach Trees.

Now is the time of year to get rid of grubs in the roots of your peach trees. During October, remove the earth from about the tree down to the lateral or horizontal roots. Then when dry take a brush and remove every particle of loose dirt. Dissolve, in a wooden tub, in pure hot rain water, 2 ozs. of corrosive sublimate, to 15 gallons of water. When cold, take a flat soft paint brush and wet the root from top to bottom up to three inches above the level of the ground. Repeat the same in a day or two and when dry fill up with earth. Repeat the same the next year about the same time. You can use a fine spray in the place of a brush. This strength does not injure vegetation in the least.

Care of Horses.

It is surprising that so few farmers and horsemen realize that a horse can not stand hunger even as well as can man; and that he needs to drink even oftener. He needs pure water, and often. Bad water alone kills hundreds of horses every year. It is also true that horses suffer more from overwork than do human beings, and fatigue, pure and simple, is the cause of great mortality among these animals.

Raising Ginseng.

With the close of the troubles in China, now apparently not far off, there will be a renewed demand from thence for ginsing. Why not take an odd corner of good, rich, mellow ground, and try ginsing raising? Plow deep, and if there are stones or other obstacles fork them out to the depth of one foot. Then apply three barrels of fine, well rotted manure to each square rod of ground, raking it in well to a depth of three inches. Divide the plot into beds 5 feet wide, by placing 6-inch boards on edge holding them in place by stakes driven into the ground. Plant in the fall and cover with straw for the winter.—J. D. W., Unadilla, N. Y.

WHY CLOVER FAILS.

Lack of Proper Chemicals in the Soil, and Not the Sun.

In the northern states east of the Mississippi, and, perhaps, in the winter wheat belt, the corn stubble is turned down in the fall, wheat sown, and with it timothy seed. Next spring clover seed is put in broadcast. In this rotation of crops, one of the most common in this country, clover is depended on to supply fully half the nitrogen fertilizer required for all crops of the rotation. If the crop fails, the nitrogen fails, of course. Unfortunately, too few farmers understand why a clover failure is followed by failures more or less complete in the following crops, up to the fertilizing crop—usually wheat. It is simply a lack of proper plant food, and the following failures could easily be prevented by rational fertilization.

Now as to the clover failures. Many farmers think the young clover is "burnt out" by exposing it suddenly to the hot sun of July, when the wheat is cut. It is quite possible that young clover may be checked from this cause, but if the growth is full and vigorous, there is no perceptible damage done—as may a farmer knows from experience. As a matter of fact, the clover fails because the wheat crop has taken up practically all the available potash and phosphatic plant food in the soil, leaving the young grass to fight a battle with starvation. With plants as with men, a system weakened by insufficient nourishment falls a ready prey to all kinds of diseases.

In the four-year rotation, ordinarily only the wheat is manured or fertilized. Now, if a yield of only twenty bushels per acre is obtained, the plant food actually taken up by the crop, for each and every acre, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Nitrogen	37
Potash	22
Phosphoric acid	17

With a crop of this size, the fertilizer applied to the wheat was probably 400 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing 2 per cent nitrogen (equal to 2½ per cent ammonia), 2 per cent potash, and 8 per cent available phosphoric acid. The plant food per acre in the fertilizer is therefore as follows:

	Pounds.
Nitrogen	8
Potash	8
Phosphoric acid	32

Compare these figures with those of the wheat crop given above. The comparison shows a surplus of 15 pounds of phosphoric acid, but a very serious shortage of both nitrogen and potash. Of course the reserves in the soil are drawn upon, thus wearing the soil on toward an inevitable condition of sterility. But if the clover has been good the previous year, it is possible that the shortage of nitrogen fertilizer was made good by the same. A good crop of clover, say two tons per acre, requires plant food as follows—omitting the nitrogen, which the clover manages to take from the atmosphere, and hence needs no artificial supply:

	Pounds.
Potash	112
Phosphoric acid	25

Further above it is shown that the wheat crop shows a shortage of 14 pounds of potash, this added to 112 pounds per acre by the clover makes a total shortage of 126 pounds of potash. In the case of phosphoric acid, the wheat shows an excess of 15 pounds, and the clover a requirement of 25 pounds, hence the shortage is 10 pounds of phosphoric acid.

It is evident that using small quantities of fertilizer on wheat with the expectation of holding a clover stand the succeeding year, can succeed only by a steady and severe drain on the soil—sooner or later to result in a worn out soil, and an abandoned farm. As clover must have about one pound of potash for every pound of nitrogen it stores up from the atmosphere, it becomes plain that a steady drain of this fertilizer means a sure failure of clover.

Remedy—sure and simple: Sow broadcast potash (say kainit) and phosophates over the clover, shortly after the wheat is harvested.

THE BELGIAN HARE.

The Other Side of the Story, From an Old Ohioan.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—A letter concerning Belgian hares was received, inclosing a clipping said to be from The Blade, and dated Los Angeles, in which the Belgian hare business was given quite a send off.

While it is true that very many people engaged in the business, and many of them without any knowledge of the requirements, resulting unfavorably, as would have been the case with them in any business similarly undertaken, yet many more, who acted intelligently, have reaped the reward of their efforts.

It is not true that it costs more to raise a hare to market age—three or four months for the table—than can be obtained for it when dressed. Such sell at 10 to 15 cents per pound, and when properly cooked—preferably stuffed and baked, I know of no more palatable dish in the way of meat. This has been proven here on various occasions at church and other entertainments where from fifty to one hundred hares have been prepared and served, many partakers actually believing they were eating chicken.

Another phase of the article referred to is the "fear" expressed that in turning them loose the farmers and orchardists will suffer from their depredations. Perhaps three or four persons have turned out from five to ten each, these being of the most common stock, because as alleged, they had no time to care for them. In no instance is it known that any of these have done harm, for the reason that they are so domesticated as to be unable to rustle for themselves, and either died of neglect, are killed by dogs or picked up by boys who had no hares.

There may be a hundred thousand hares in this and adjoining counties, but I do not believe any appreciable number of them will be "turned out to grass," and left to commit depredations. One concern here has about one thousand, which are being sold for stock purposes, and the culls put up in cans. The pelts are cured and sent East in bales, to be made into capes, rugs, etc. The fur is much used in the manufacture of felt hats. The Wells Fargo Express Company is carrying a great many eastward from here to various points, even as far as Connecticut and Massachusetts, at satisfactory prices.

An English lady who started in the business a year ago, tells me that she has never done so well as now and is still importing. While there has been a diminution in the business this summer, much because our people go to the seashore and mountains, cooler weather will bring a revival of trade, and the Belgian hare will continue to flourish. They are being made features at the state and county fairs, and our own district fair, to come off October 20-27, will prove the most attractive by the competition for prizes ranging from $7.50 to $35 in value in the seventeen classes named, aggregating $450.—W. G., Los Angeles, Cal.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Important Report Issued by the Agricultural Department.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just published a 60-page report on "Sheep and Wool,' by Mr. James R. Dodge. It is practically a history of sheep in the United States from the early date of the industry in the colonial period to the present time.

It refers briefly to the eventful era of Spanish Merino importation, considers the tendencies of breeding to meet the wants of manufacture and the economies of wool-growing, and the great change in the enlargement of production and improvement of quality of mutton. It shows progressively the measure and quality of the domestic wool supply.

It traces the periods of decline and revival, analyzes recent tariff changes, compares rates of duty, indicates partially the effects of the free wool era, and closes with a showing of present conditions.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Dodge are that this country produces wool suited to almost every variety of honest fabric that is made; that, excepting the lower grade of wools, domestic manufacture has at some date had a nearly full supply; that in a very brief period a full supply of clothing and worsted wools can be reasonably expected. Also that our manufacturers cannot be successful without a comparatively full supply of home-grown wools and that the prosperity of the manufacturers is inseparably bound up with that of the wool-growers.

A full supply, he says, of wool products for domestic consumption can easily be produced for a constantly increasing population, and ultimately some for exportation is possible, but never with foreign wool.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the value of exports of wool manufactures was $1,253,602, against $1,047,407 in the present fiscal year, largely in wearing apparel. This will increase if the prosperity of both industries is maintained.

Feeding Value of Sorghum

Chemical analysis show that the feeding value of sorghum is greatest when the plant is young, says Prof. R. W. Thatcher, of the Nebraska Agricultural experiment station. When two feet high it contains three times as much nitrogenious matter, twice as much fats, and only two-thirds as much fibre or woody material as it does when it has attained its growth and formed seeds. Young sorghum is an almost perfect stock food since it contains flesh forming materials and fat-forming materials in the ratio of 1 to 7. When nearly mature this ratio is 1 to 23, the fat-forming materials being very excessive. Therefore the crop should be used for pasturage at least before the seeds form. It would be profitable to begin to pasture the sorghum when it is not more than two feet high, since the stalks first eaten off will usually produce a second growth of young cane, which will balance the increasing fat-forming properties of the other crop.

Young sorghum is a very succulent food. It contains about 85 per cent matter. Over 150 pounds per day of the green fodder would be required to furnish sufficient food for growing cattle or milch cows of 1,000 pounds weight. The best results are obtained by using some dry feed along with sorghum pasturage.

As compared with forage plants which are available for late summer pasturage, young sorghum is somewhat deficient in flesh-forming material, containing less than blue grass or Bromus inermis, about the same as timothy, and a little more than Indian corn.

Sorghum should be cut for fodded at as early a stage as it can be well cured. Analysis show that after the period of flowering the sorghum stalk rapidly becomes more fibrous or woody and the proportion of the more valuable food principles is correspondingly decreased. Sorghum fodder does not possess any great feeding value. Even if cut while heading out it will have a somewhat smaller amount of flesh-forming material than most hay crops, and less than corn fodder, but more than straw of the small grains. The fondness live stock have for this fodder is doubtless due to the sugars (probably chiefly glucose) which it contains. Its relatively high percentage of heat and energy-producing materials makes it especially adaptable for cold-weather feeding.

STARK TREES best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We **PAY** CASH WEEKLY & want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen. STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

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DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

Send us your order for four full quarts of ten-year-old Rye for $3.15, **express prepaid, and we will send you, free of charge,** two sample bottles—one twelve, one fifteen-year-old—Rye, a corkscrew and a gold-tipped whiskey glass. We make this offer simply to get you to try the goods. **We also have this same brand eight years old, which we will dispose of at $2.50 per gallon,** in lots of two or more gallons at one shipment. All our goods are put up in full quart bottles and sent express prepaid. We also give sample bottles, glass and corkscrew with these goods. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at our expense and we will **refund your money.** It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middleman's profit. We are the only Registered Distillers in America selling to consumers direct the entire product of our "Registered Distillery;" others who claim to are only dealers buying and selling. **REFERENCES,** any Express Co.

NOTE.—Orders from Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Fla., must call for twenty quarts prepaid.

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The above firm are sole owners of Registered Distillery No. 21, of the Sixth District of Missouri. When writing them, please mention Toledo Blade.

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Sheffield razors known the world over as best made, selling as high as $10.00. Everyone answering this advertisement can get a handsome imported Sheffield steel razor **Absolutely Free** by sending for 10 cakes of our Electric Balm Shaving & Complexion Soap to sell for only 8cts a cake. Address **BALM SOAP CO., NEW YORK CITY, 10 MURRAY ST.**

CONDITION—With your application you must pin this numbered coupon to your name & address, & send with it 10 cts. silver or stamps, to help pay advertising & forwarding expenses and you will receive free a package of Soap which beautifies the skin, prevents pimples, blotches & all facial eruptions, together with our extra offer of a handsome Sheffield steel razor described above, sent same day this coupon is received. Some firms spend thousands in magazines; we advertise by letting you try the goods, knowing you will appreciate the present & show them. If you wish a fine Sheffield steel razor free, don't delay.

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For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 343 Caxton Building, CHICAGO.

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New Combination in Dinner Sets.

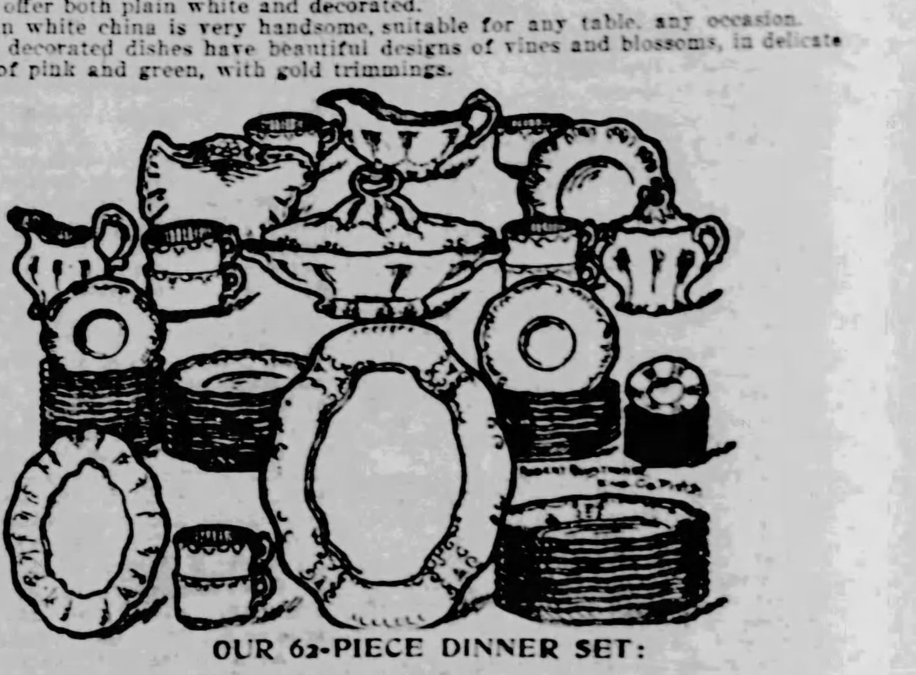
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 piecs), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, 8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 31, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Those English Sparrows.

The English sparrows destroyed a large part of the grape crop in some parts of Oklahoma this year. The crop is not bothered in any way until the fruit begins to ripen. The sparrow then splits the berry on one of two sides and eats part of the pulp. After the berry is split the bees, wasps and other insects soon destroy the entire pulp. The berry is seldom torn from the stem and the skin dries and withers on the bunch. The early varieties do not seem to be so badly attacked by the birds. No one variety seems to be attacked worse than others, but thin-skinned varieties suffer more than thick-skinned varieties. It was necessary this year to gather some of the later varieties before they were thoroughly ripe in order to prevent their entire destruction by the sparrows.

Uses of Corn.

The primary uses of corn are feeding cattle and hogs and for human food to a limited extent. It is also used in the distilling industry and in the glucose industry. The glucose industry alone, according to Henry D. Baker, utilizes at present about 100,000 bushels of corn a day. Altogether over thirty by-products are derived from the manufacture of glucose from corn. The three primary products in glucose manufacture are, first, the glutenous meals used for feeding cattle, which come from the part of the corn right under the hull, and the outer shells which go into the bran, chop feed, etc.; second, corn oil and corn cake, which are derived from the germ of the corn; third, starch, from the starchy part of the grain, and from which glucose, sugar, etc., are made.

Meteorological.

Sallie De Witte—That's Mrs. Allie Mcneigh. She has been married and divorced five times.

Nell Little—How remarkable for one so young in appearance. Her matrimonial reigns must have been very short.

Sallie De Witte—Mere showers!—Brooklyn Life.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

One of those contretemps which the average reader is inclined to charge to some writer's imagination actually occurred very recently in Detroit, says the Free Press.

There were two weddings listed for the same afternoon. Of course the fathers of the respective brides had to make special preparation and the universal mischief maker sent them to the same tailor for trousers. These necessary articles of wedding attire were sent out on the forenoon of the fateful day and both of the fathers were too busy to do more than shout an order to have the pants hung up so that they would not wrinkle.

When the tall thin man hurried into his purchase he had to grab to locate himself. They were big enough for two of him and fit about like the skin of an emaciated hippopotamus. He rushed down to the telephone and ripped great immoral rips in the ozone when the friends of the family laughed at him. When he got through calling the tailor a blankety blank idiot he was not as far from the truth as when he started in.

The fat man dove into his trousers and found himself in tights, with no chance of getting a meeting at the waistband. He violently rent the seams as he struggled out of the pants and between subsequent pants told his wife what to say to that tailor. Even the modified message was a scorcher and rendered the poor man totally helpless before he had a chance to recover from the other dressing down.

The thin man gave away his daughter in a perfectly proper pair of trousers that he happened to have in commission, but the fat man did the same service in a pair of "ice cream" pants that bagged at the knees and had a big grass stain from the last picnic. He had the tails of his frock coat gathered with a safety pin and after the reception he was busy until after midnight cleaning his revolver.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 823 Powers Blk., Rochester, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Anthony Hope's last novel, Quisante, has been called by some critics the greatest he has yet written. Whether that be so or not, it is certainly wholly different in character from anything previously coming from his pen. It is analytic and entirely wanting in the stirring and romantic incidents that made The Prisoner of Zenda and others so fascinating.

The interest of this book centers almost exclusively about two persons, a man and a woman, the others being so subservient as to enable it to be said, that they formed the body which enables the soul—these two in one—to manifest itself. Not that they are, none of them, interesting in themselves, but that the reader loses sight of their personality in the development of the psychological problem set for solution.

There are some exceedingly dramatic scenes in the book, one of those coming as a climax when the hero faces an alternative from which there is no escape, and rises to one of the greatest "moments" of his life. The reader, who, by the way, has never, for one moment loved the man, as we sometimes love a hero, will perceive, as he has before, with reluctant admiration, the possibilities of greatness in his future. And his sentiment toward Lady May will rest for its character upon his own ability to understand that two opposite feelings may possess the human heart and array itself against itself. Mr. Hope has done a good piece of work.

The volume comes from Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

There is an old story about a woman who was so superlatively homely that she had to get up in the night to rest her face, and there is a new story of a feminine creature so gloriously lovely that her first appearance at an opera house took the audience by storm and almost created a panic.

This marvel of a woman is exploited in Harriet Stark's novel, The Bacillus of Beauty, which recounts the strange experience of a young girl from the western prairies who is made the subject of an experiment by a German professor in Barnard College. Like the famous Helen of Troy, the heroine bears the same symbolical name of beauty, though the modern Helen's physical perfections are given her through science and not as a birth-right.

The story is bright and holds the interest; its scenes are well contrasted, the author picturing the homely mannerisms of the western farmer; the ways and palaces of rich New Yorkers, and the Bohemian life in the studios or "dens" of newspaper girl bachelors and art students.

Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

Mrs. M. E. Braddon's latest novel, entitled, The Infidel, is a love story of the times of the great Wesleyan revival in England. Mrs. Braddon has been a prolific writer of fiction, having produced something like 60 romances since she began her literary career in 1860. The Trail of the Serpent was her first published story, followed by Lady Audley's Secret, which is still before the public both as a book and a drama. From these earlier efforts to The Infidel is a far cry, and Mrs. Braddon's last creation shows that years have not impaired her genius, for she has kept abreast with the times and has produced a work which will hold its own on the list of modern popular fiction.

The Infidel is a very beautiful young woman who, notwithstanding her unbelief in Christianity, is as good as she is lovely. She and her father are "Grub-Street Scribblers," working at the trade of letters, for in the days of George II., literature was in reality a trade, authors writing in accordance with their orders, and not from inspiration.

The Infidel is an entertaining story, and, while it is not in the least sensational, it has many dramatic situations and carries with it the atmosphere of the period to which it relates.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The book entitled A Man's Foes, by E. H. Strain, contains the story of the siege of Londonderry in the seventeenth century, as it was experienced by Mrs. Hamilton, the wife of Capt. Hamilton, who was, at one time, an officer in the army of King James II. The tale relates the struggle of the Scotch Presbyterians for religious liberty, and depicts the terrible sufferings in the old town of Derry, where they successfully withstood the atacks of King James' forces.

William III of England appears among other historical characters who take part in the siege. The book is in no way a love romance, but is given over to the account of the siege of Londonderry, and the resistance of the Scotch against King James and Catholicism. Its interest is entirely historical, and the writer presents a good picture of the stern, uncompromising Scotchman, strong in his faith and ready to perish rather than to surrender his rights and liberty.

Published by the New Amsterdam Book company, New York.

Mr. Arthur T. Vance thinks he has discovered The Real David Harum, and consequently he has written a book which sets forth the wise ways and droll sayings of one David Hannum, of Homer, New York, whom Mr. Vance claims was the original of the hero of Mr. Westcott's popular book.

It is the province of the book to tell some of the things about Hannum that Mr. Westcott did not tell, and in this its writer has succeeded, presenting a readable volume illustrated with a number of pictures of David Hannum, together with views of his home and other buildings in the town of Homer.

Published by the Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

John Strange Winter has made a most delightful story out of the rise of The Binks Family, which she relates in a book bearing that title. The tale is, of course, an English one, in which "Pa" and "Ma" Binks, their sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law are the leading characters, the youngest child, Anna, telling the family history.

The book begins happily and ends in a like manner, the intervening pages containing an amusing, wholesome story, neither historical nor problematical, but which leaves a pleasant impression after its reading.

Published by the C. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Love and Mr. Lewisham, by H. C. Wells, is the story that Ainslie's Magazine forfeited $1,750 rather than print. That seems unflattering to the tale, but the reason of their refusal lies in the fact that the publishers thought it was going to be another War of the Worlds, and when they found it was just a simple romance of love, they declined to print it in the magazine.

Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

The Dobleys are a happy young married couple, whom Kate Masterson has written up in a most amusing style, in a collection of sketches containing the adventures, little schemes and conversations of Mr. Dobley and his wife. The

CASTORIA

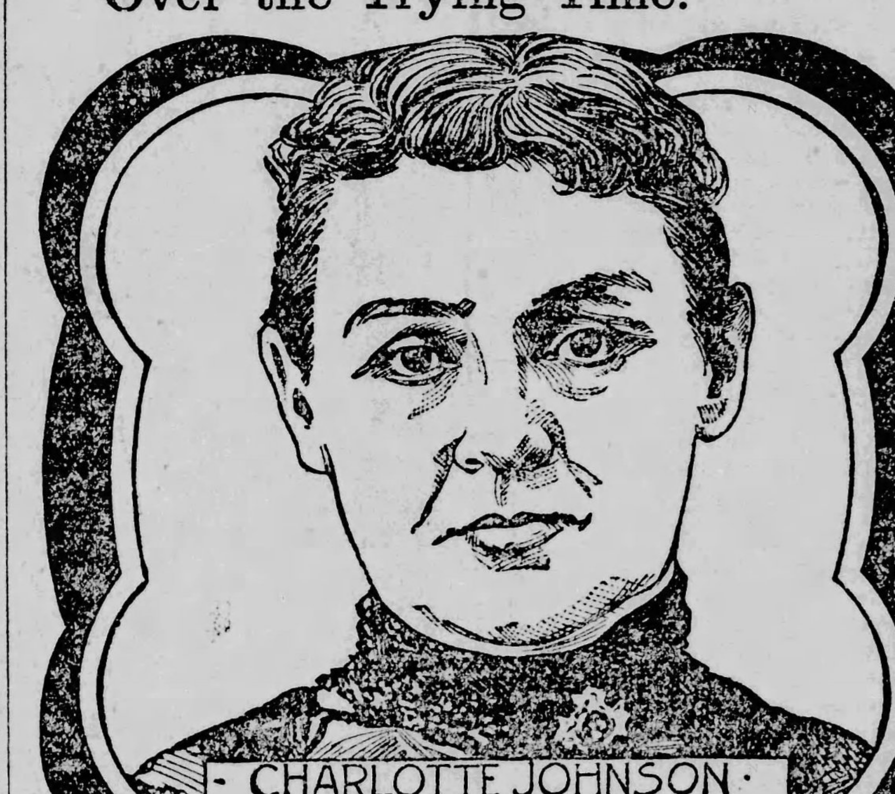
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.



Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

pair enjoy life together, and Mrs. Dobley is a woman who never nags. She understands her husband, recognizing the fact that while he has the faults of his sex, he has also a good share of their virtues, so she manages him to perfection and makes him happy. The little woman has her fads and fancies, and is occasionally inconsistent, but the two have many a jolly lark together, and make a picnic out of their existence.

Published by the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Clara Erskine Clement has written a charming book about Heroines of the Bible in Art, which contains over thirty illustrations from the paintings of celebrated masters. She says in beginning that nowhere could one find more romance, poetry and heroism than in the lives of the women of the Bible. In accord with this opinion, it is found that the works of the greatest painters of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance chose for their subjects scenes in the Old Testament and the New, and upon these they did their finest work.

Art lovers will find the volume a delightful addition to books devoted to the works of the great painters of the world.

L. C. Page & Company, Boston, are the publishers.

New Ideas for American Boys is the secondary title of a book, of which the principal one is The Jack of All Trades, the author of which is D. C. Beard. Mr. Beard is already well known by his popular works, The American Boy's Handy Work, and The Outdoor Handy Book, the present volume being the third of the series. The object of the author is to show boys how to carry out those projects which demand the use of tools, thus educating both hand and eye, so that they can in reality be Jacks of All Trades.

Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers of The Jack of All Trades.

The book bearing the title, The Salt Box House, contains an account of eighteenth century life in New England, written by Jane DeForest Shelton. The scene is laid in that part of the old town of Stratford, Connecticut, which was formerly called Ripton, now Huntington, and the volume shows the manner of life among people of the better class in the country districts.

The writer has chosen the less known phases and customs of country living during the period of which she writes, presenting in a most readable and realistic manner, the personalities and the atmosphere of colonial days.

Published by the Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

Leo Kofler's book entitled, The Art of Breathing as the Basis of Tone Production has now reached its fifth edition and promises to gain still greater popularity. Its publishers, Edgar S. Werner Company, say this of it:

It is a book pre-eminently for singers, thorough, yet concise. It abounds in exercises given in detail, with explicit directions, telling what to do and what not to do; positions illustrated by cuts; numerous music illusrations, and complete vowel and consonant tables arranged for practice, with minute and clear explanations of the right formation of every letter of the alphabet.

A new edition of Her Boston Experiences, by Margaret Allston, is brought out by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. The little volume is brightly written and contains the observations of a Western girl visiting among relatives who are "Bostonese" in every sense of the word.

It is a readable description of the city and its representative people, while the introduction of a number of illustrations, picturing the views of Boston's streets and buildings add to the attraction of the volume.

A book which shows the brighter side of life is always a welcome visitor, because it gives relief from the serious things of which there are always so many. Flashes of Wit and Humor, by Robert Waters, is a work of this kind. The chapters are bright and breezy, the first one showing how humor brightens life, and those following touch upon its various phases, illustrating each by stories concerning the wits and humorists of the past and present. It is the sort of volume to have lying upon the table where it can be taken up at leisure, and a chapter or part of a chapter read for entertainment. Some excellent suggestions are contained in the one devoted to After-Dinner Speaking.

The volume comes from the press of Edgar S. Werner Publishing Company, New York.

CHILDREN'S STORIES.

Lee and Shephard are still adding to their list of children's books. Among them are the following:

In the Days of Alfred the Great, the author, Eva March Tappan, has given the story of this renowned English man in a way to deeply interest young readers. The old familiar stories concerning him are all included, together with much that is new, translated by the author. It is well illustrated by J. W. Kennedy.

The House-Boat on the St. Lawrence, by Everett T. Tomlinson, has an entirely different historical atmosphere from the above, although it is the experiences of four boys during a summer spent upon the splendid St. Lawrence river. The author has made a story sparkling with fun, while, at the same time, introducing historical facts. It is a good book for boys' reading.

Almost as Good as a Boy is a new story for young people by Amanda M. Douglas, and a very charming story it is. The reader is at once interested in the bright, beautiful girls whose young lives are so shadowed, but in whom misfortune only develops strength.

Aguinaldo's Hostage, or Dick Carson's Captivity Among the Filipinos, names a story written by H. Irving Hancock, the war correspondent of Frank Leslie's Weekly and other publications. The hero is only a boy who is betrayed by a man he had disappointed into the hands of the "brown men." It is just before the breaking out of open hostilities, but the hatred for the Americans brings the boy into great peril. Just as he is about to be shot as a spy, Aguinaldo comes upon the scene. He saves him for a possible hostage, making him the body guard of one of his officers.

Jessie Mansergh, an author who is in England what Miss Alcott was in America, has written a new book for girls, entitled Sisters Three, which relates the joys and sorrows, hopes and ambitions of three bonny English lassies.

The "sisters three" have some teasing brothers who make things lively about the household, and taken altogether the volume is an interesting picture of the life of a happy family, having in it the charm which fascinates girl readers in Miss Alcott's cheery romances.

Published by Cassell & Co., New York.

> This book, not too fat or too lean,
> Not the best, or the worse ever seen,
> Is just written for fun,
> And you'll find when you're done
> Nothing horrible hateful or mean.

The preceding is the introductory verse of a book for the little ones named Mother Wild Goose and her Wild Beast Show. The verses and pictures are by L. J. Bridgman, and true to the promise of the introduction there is "nothing horrible, hateful or mean" between the bright covers of the volume.

Published by the H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston.

A new book for young readers by Kirk Munroe, bears the title Brethren of the Coast. It is a tale of West Indian pirates, and the earlier scenes of the story are laid in Cuba, in the first part of the present century.

The story is rather sensational, but the American flag waves all through its pages, and youthful readers will be rejoiced when the hero comes into his own and a just retribution is meted out to the wrong doers.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Books Received.

From the Macmillan company, New York:

The Bennett Twins. By Grace Marguerite Hurd. $1.50.

Eastern Publishing company, Boston:

Through the Yukon Gold Diggings. By Josiah Edward Spurr. $1.25.

From J. S. Ogilive Publishing Co., New York:

Our Nation's Need. By J. A. Conwell. $1.00.

From Small, Maynard & Co., Boston:

The Dollar or the Man? Pictured by Homer Davenport.

From M. Rayon, P. O. Box 927, Chicago:

The Mystic Self. By M. Rayon. 35 cents.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

The Weird Orient. By Henry Illowizt. $1.50.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Northern Georgia Sketches. By Will N. Harben. $1.00;

The King's Deputy. By H. A. Hinkson. $1.25;

The Cobbler of Nimes. By M. Imlay Taylor. $1.25;

Battling for Atlanta. By Byron A. Dunn. $1.25;

Private Memoirs of Madame Roland. Edited with Introduction by Edward Gilpin Johnson. $1.50; and

Uncanonized. By Margaret Horton Potter. $1.50.

From the Baker and Taylor Company, New York:

Short Story Writing. By Charles Raymond Barrett. $1.00; and

Expansion. By Josiah Strong. $1.00.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

With Malice Toward None. By Olive Beatrice Muir. $1.25.

From the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:

American Jewish Year Book.

From R. H. Russell, New York:

The Folks in Funnyville. By F. Opper; and

Song of a Vagabond Huntsman. By Charles Lever.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS PORTRAIT

It was not in Germany alone that the conduct of the late Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, in protecting foreigners in Paris during the siege and the reign of the commune awakened gratitude and praise. The subject of almost every European nation had reason for thanks that he displayed such heroism at a time of grave peril. Prince Bismarck, some time before his death, related to a correspondent what he had done toward recognizing Mr. Washburne's services to his fellow countrymen. "As the American ambassador," he said, "had protected the Germans in Paris during the French war we wanted to present him with a testimonial. Therefore I had a grand cross of the Order of the Iron Crown made of a more costly pattern than had probably ever been manufactured before. The brilliants alone cost 1,000 friedrichs d'or, but before the emperor conferred it upon him I took the precaution to ask if he would accept the order, and received a reply that it would have to go to the Washington museum, as he would not be allowed to wear it. As this was not much to my liking, we kept

SAT FOR HIS PORTRAIT.

the order for some time, and inquired by what other means we could show our gratitude. In reply he begged that I should sit to an American artist for my portrait. So I sacrificed myself on the altar of my country and allowed myself to be painted. The artist, in real American fashion, did a real good stroke of business by painting three portraits of me at the same time."

—You have read the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

A FEW SMILES.

She placed her hand trustingly in his, upon observing that he held his hand about level with his chin, cultivatedly.

"I can't possibly put my foot in it, under the circumstances!" she argued with herself.

For with her, in her innocence, the forms of polite society were an earnest of true worth.

> Man's inhumanity to man!
> 'Tis this, my children, which
> Makes millions mourn, ay, all of that,
> And many lawyers rich.

In Shakespeare's time the world was a stage. Now it is hardly more than a stoige.

"He's a notable figure in the campaign."

"One of the hold-your-nose-and-vote fellows, I'm told."

"More than that. He's a hold-your-tongue-and-nose-and-vote fellow!"

> Love makes the world go round. By such
> Expedients it is he
> Makes shift to keep the most of us
> Habitually dizzy.

"You are perfection!" he whispered.

She shook her head, sadly.

"Alas, no!" she sighed. "I fear no man could come so near perfection as this!"

In point of fact, not so much as a sofa cushion intervened between them, as she spoke.

Curiosity Involved.

Katharine—He didn't ask me to marry him and I shall feel all my life the cruel sting of disappointment.

Nancy—Poor girl! Were your affections so profoundly interested?

"No, but it kills me to think I can't ask him why he didn't ask me."—Life.

CASSIDY'S POLITICS

Investigated by Mr. O'Hara and **Denounced to the Boys.**

"O, I hear yez hov come out for McKinley," said Mr. O'Hara.

"Oi hov come out for a walk," replied Mr. Cassidy.

"Hov yez any polytics this fall?" asked Mr. O'Hara, "or are yez dodgin' the issue? Sure, the byes are sayin' harrd things about yez."

"Is thot so?" said Mr. Cassidy, "is thot so? Well, now, sposin' yez infarm me pwhat yez mane by an issue an thin maybe Oi'll tell yez whether Oi'm dodgin' it or no."

"Well," said Mr. O'Hara, "an issue is somethin' brought out durin' th' campaign."

"Sure, Oi niver heard it called be thot name," remarked Mr. Cassidy; "bedad, Oi don't belave yez could buy many votes wid a roll of issues. Thry again."

"Sure, it's makin' fun of me yez are," said Mr. O'Hara, "an' Oi'm in no mood for it. The byes at hidquarters say yez hov desarted the standdid of Democracy for the crown of Raypublicanism an' they appinted me a committee of wan to investygate yez. Is it thrue thot in front of Clancy's bakery last Toosday nooight yez said thot Misther Bryan would look well under a descindin' pile driver?"

"Me say thot?" said Mr. Cassidy, "pwhy pwhat a foolish ideer. Sure Oi niver in me loife spoke avil of th' dead."

"Pwhat's that?" cried Mr. O'Hara, "pwhat was thot yez said? An' so Misther Bryan is a dead wan, is he? Sure, th' investigatin' committee has heard enough. Oi'm off t' tell th' byes."

"Come here, Misther O'Hara," said Mr. Cassidy, "come here."

"Pwhat do yez want?" asked Mr. O'Hara.

"Sure, Oi don't want much," said Mr. Cassidy; "if Oi did Oi'd not detain th' loikes of you for wan instint. Are yez entoirely through wid yer investigatin'? Yez are? Oi'm so glad. Oi've a little investigatin' t' do mesilf. They say in the nayborhood that yez hov come out for Misther Bryan. Is thot so?"

"It is, be hivvens," said Mr. O'Hara, "an' Oi'm proud of it."

"Pwhy?"

"Pwhy?" echoed Mr. O'Hara, "because he'll smash th' graspin' power of th' trusts; he'll make things chayper; he'll make things aisier; he'll withdraw the standin' army in the Philippines an' bring it back t' Fort Hamilton; he'll—"

"There, there, there," soothed Mr. Cassidy, "don't take it so t' harrt. Put on th' brakes an' bank yer fiery furniss. Hov yez any wan of them things yez can spake of be itself or do they come in unbroken sets? Tell me, in the first place, pwhat did a trust iver do t' yez thot yez hov so much against trusts in gineral?"

"They take the bread from out me mouth, thot's pwhat they do," howled Mr. O'Hara.

"Go wan," said Mr. Cassidy, contemptuously, "sure the ownly toime yez iver had bread taken out of yez mouth was at Harrtigan's picnic when, afther drinkin' sivral thimbles full, yez tried to ate four Frinch rolls at wance on a bet. Then, be hivvens, if the bread hadn't been taken out of yer mouth, ye would hov choked t' death. An' it wasn't the trusts thot did it ayther. It was mesilf."

"It's a loi," cried Mr. O'Hara. "Oi niver ate anythin' Frinch in me loife."

"O, yes, yez hov, me dear," said Mr. Cassidy, "bedad, Oi've got yez there. Hov yez forgotten last New Year's Ave at O'Reilly's marquerade, when yez ardered Paddy defoyce Grass 'cause yez loiked th' sound of the firrst of it? Now, thin, go on wid yer polytics."

"Yez are dodgin' the issue again," said Mr. O'Hara, "yez daren't face it."

"Oi daren't, hey?" cried Mr. Cassidy. "If yez hov an issue about yez, howld it up and Oi'll knock the iverlastin' daylight out of it."

"How d'yez stand on imperialism?" asked Mr. O'Hara.

"How do Oi stand?" repeated Mr. Cassidy. "Fate to the front an' togither, eyes right any waychin' the flag. That's how Oi stand, be hivvins."

"Sure," said Mr. O'Hara. "Oi do belave yez are interisted in a trust."

"Oi'm running' a month's bill at the grocer's, if thot's what yez mane," admitted Mr. Cassidy.

"Oi don't mane that kind," shouted Mr. O'Hara. "Oi hov a few bills mesilf. What Oi mane, be hivvins, is th' trust thot combines t' buy th' govermint bonds; the trust thot subscribed ivery cint of the money for the English loan, an' niver giv us poor worthless divvils, widout a dollar t' our backs, a chance t' chip in."

"An' how much would yez hov chipped in yersilf?" asked Mr. Cassidy, "sure, if Kleinschmidt, the butcher, knew yez had yer eye on English bonds, he's be around t' yer house t'night wid a sheriff."

"Oi niver thought of buyin' any," said Mr. O'Hara.

"Wall street'll be glad t' hear it," commented Mr. Cassidy. "Hov yez heard thot the discouraged farmers are goin' t' quit raisin potaters?"

"Oi hov not, but Oi sposed it would come in toime," said Mr. O'Hara. "Phwy is it?"

"Potaters grow down," said Mr. Cassidy, "an' it can't be done. Oi under stand the glass blowers' union is comin' out strong for expansion. Hov yez heard anythin' of that? Answer me, yez divvil."

"Oi'll hov nothin' more to do wid yez," said Mr. O'Hara; "you're a polityeal outcast, an' th' byes shall know it."

"Tell them, phwat do Oi care," said Mr. Cassidy, "an' wan more thing before yez go."

"Phwat is it?" asked Mr. O'Hara.

"The gas trust has stopped."

"Good f'r Bryan," cried Mr. O'Hara. "Whin did it happen?"

"This afthernoon," said Mr. Cassidy. "Oi saw th' company's carrt in front of yer house an' a few minutes later a mon came out wid yer mayter."—A. H. F. in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Has an Advantage.

First lazy man—After all, a clay pipe has an advantage over all others.

Second ditto—How's that?

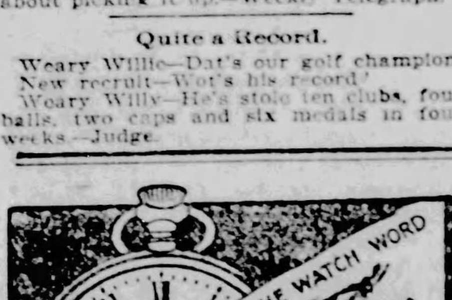
First lazy man—Well, if you let it fall on the pavement you needn't trouble about picking it up.—Weekly Telegraph.

Quite a Record.

Weary Willie—Dat's our golf champion.

New recruit—Wot's his record?

Weary Willy—He's stole ten clubs, four balls, two caps and six medals in four weeks.—Judge.



Elgin Watches

possess every desirable modern improvement—are acknowledged to be

The World's Standard

in accurate time-telling and endurance. Jewelers everywhere sell and warrant the

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgin

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. ELGIN, ILL.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Sunday School.

The Prodigal Son. Luke xv:11-24. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The passage for today's lesson follows immediately upon that of last Sunday, forming part of the continuous address made by Jesus to the Pharisees and scribes. The learned Dr. Trench, professor in King's College, London, justly says: "This parable, if it be permitted to compare things divine with one another, might be called the pearl and crown of all the parables of Scripture. It is also the most elaborate, if again we might venture to use a word which has an evident unfitness when applied to the spontaneous and the free, but which the completeness of all the minor details seems to suggest." In all the centuries it has yielded material for the preacher, the essayist and the artist, and its details have awakened the tenderest emotions of the heart. Within itself it contains a circle of doctrine so abundant as to justify the title "Evangelium to Evangelio," which some have applied to it. We shall endeavor first to make the story vivid and then to draw instruction therefrom.

PORTION.—The parable opens with a family scene, sketched in a single sentence, "A man had two sons." Happy and honored was he in the estimation of friends! (Gen. xlviii:3.) Americans build estates; the Hebrews, like all Orientalists, sought to raise families. If this man can keep his sons, their wives and children, he may die among them, a rich patriarch (Gen. xlix:1). But a change came. The younger son grew weary of home. His discontent may have been caused by some disagreeable circumstance. The relations of the brothers, because of the selfishness of the older (V. 28) as afterward displayed, may have been unpleasant. The father may have been arbitrary or lenient, so that the family government failed to meet the needs of the earnest youth. It is no easy matter to adjust the parts of the household to each other (Gen. xxvii:41). Whatever may have been the cause, the young man was in a bad state of mind. He went to his father demanding a division of property, an act of very great impropriety. He might have suggested or requested, but otherwise he could present no claim. The father complied, giving to the sons their respective portions. Under the law of Moses, that meant two-thirds to the older and one-third to the younger (Deut. xxi:15-17). But there was this difference, that the latter obtained his portion immediately while the other remained with his father.

WASTING.—Gathering all together, perhaps converting it into money, the younger son went into a far country. Soon he found himself under influences that lead to ruin. There was an elation of spirit, resulting from the consideration that he was his own master, freed from the discipline of home, possessed of ample means to supply his necessities. Joined to this was that strange buoyancy, never experienced before caused by the release from daily routine duty and the excitement and pleasure occasioned by looking upon new scenes and new faces in the large world into which he had come. And then he was the recipient of many attentions that were particularly agreeable from those who sought him because of his money and introduced him to places of pleasure. Yielding himself to such companions, he entered into the ways of the dissolute (Prov. 1:10). Having no employment, he gave his time to amusement, and gradually wasted his substance. What father had gathered by labor and economy, the product of many years of wise and patient pursuit of an honorable calling; what a short time ago had been bestowed upon the young man by that generous father as an outfit in life; what might have been an untold blessing in his hands, all this quickly disappeared, spent for drink and other sinful indulgence, for those unholy things that enfeeble the body and enslave the soul (II Pet. 11:10).

FAMINE.—The young man had fallen into a pitiable condition. His property, so eagerly sought and so highly prized, was gone. His health, through excessive use of stimulants and other evil practices, was broken. His companions, unable to obtain what they desired, forsook him to find new associations (Prov. xxviii:7). Then came a calamity that affected the whole face of society. The heavens did not yield their usual rains, and a period of drought set in. The corn did not grow and the seed dried in the earth. Vegetation perished, and the fields were uncultivated. Soon the gathered stores began to fail, and the poor in their distress cried for bread. A mighty and terrible famine swept over the land (Ruth 1:1), one of those visitations so common in the East (Gen. xii:56).

Thousands suffered the pangs of hunger, dependent on the scanty gifts of the rich. These troubles bore heavily on the young man. He who a short time ago had abundance now came to want. The memory of better days increased the sorrows of the present. Had he now a small part only of what he had once possessed he might not only live in comfort, but he might become a minister to others, experiencing the satisfaction known only to a benevolent soul. Alas, he had not learned to forecast, to lay up for times of need (Prov. vi:15).

FEEDING.—At last the young man's case became desperate. He must find relief or die. Three courses were open to him—he could beg, or steal, or work. The first would be disgraceful, affording but doubtful relief, so many were there who had adopted this mode of livelihood from which one might not easily rise (Luke 16:20). But stealing would make him an outlaw, even if it were to satisfy hunger (Prov. 6:30-31). There was one mark of nobility left in him, worthy of imitation—he resolved to work (Thess. 3:10). In many respects that was the best day of his life. If he held to this resolve he might retrieve his fortunes. Industry is a cardinal virtue. Unfortunately, it was not easy to find employment. As a last resort he joined himself to a wealthy citizen—he became a kind of servant, not a hireling for wages—more nearly a slave. It seems that the master did not much esteem him, probably had no need of him, but took him as a favor. He therefore sent him into the field to feed swine, the most ignoble occupation. These animals were raised and prized by the Gentiles, but were abhorred by the Jews as unclean and abominable (Lev. 11:7). But while thus employed no one gave him food, and he was left to eat of the husks that the swine ate. Behold him now—a rich man's son, a pauper, a slave, feeding the swine and eating with them! Degredation complete!

RELENTING.—The young man was brought to his senses by the most serious reflections. He thought of home, of his father, of the plenty there enjoyed in the days gone by; of the more favorable lot of his father's hired servants contrasted with his unfortunate state. These reflections aroused his conscience which smote him vigorously for his folly and his sin. He came thus to his right mind. He had violated the law of filial duty, an offense against high heaven (Ex. 20:12), the greatest crime known in the Oriental world (Isa. 1:2). He made no attempt to extenuate his fault. His course had been premeditated, and he had been overwhelmed with its consequences. Genuine repentance came into his heart. But one hope remained, notwithstanding his ill-desert, he had faith in his father's goodness, a proof that his father was not at fault when he was at home. He resolved to return. But the spirit of humility seized him. He was not worthy. He had received a son's portion and had squandered it. He could not again ask for a son's place. He was willing to be a hired servant. He proposed, therefore, to seek the paternal mansion with this only plea (James 4:10).

WELCOME.—The imagination might easily follow the penitent prodigal on his return journey, afoot, alone, weary, sad, hopeful. Along the way he must have framed his sentences many times to express his feeling, fearing that words would fail him, but confident of the result. A long time before his arrival his father saw him. Probably the heart had yearned for the son during all his absence. A wayward child can never be forgotten (2 Sam. 18:33). A life of sin and shame may shock us, but it can not destroy love. On the contrary, it mollifies and intensifies affection. Toward a good child there flows from the parents a stream of complacency, but toward the erring child pity and solicitude. The latter is, if possible, stronger and leads to sacrifice (John 3:6). Peering into the distance, the father discerned the form of his long-absent and wandering boy, and at the sight his heart melted with tender compassion. For the moment he forgot the imperious demand, the appropriated property, the hasty leave-taking, with all the disrespect involved, and he ran out to meet his son. The spectacle of poverty, presented at the near approach, did not repel him. He fell on his neck and kissed him, after the custom of those days (Gen. 33:4). It was a most cordial welcome, proof of a father's love, support of a son's fainting heart (Isa. 14:20).

REJOICING.—With tremulous voice the son attempted his confession, pursuant to the vow formed while feeding the swine. "Father," he began. The word meant more than ever before. Affliction had thrown a halo around it; "I have sinned," he cried, a full, unhesitating acknowledgment essential to reconciliation and peace. There was no other way out of his sin, even though already a father's welcome had been given. That father must know the son's sorrow (Lev. 5:5). Forgiveness without confession is impossible (Rom. 10:10). The young man proceeded, declaring that he had sinned against heaven, and that he was unworthy to be called son. There he paused, perhaps overcome with emotions, or perhaps his father interrupted him. At any rate, he did not propose, as he had intended, to take a servant's place. There was no need of it now. By confessing himself unworthy he made himself worthy (Luke 14:11). His father did the rest, giving orders to the servants to displace the old garments with the best robe, to put a ring on his finger, and shoes on his feet, to restore the son to the place in the family which he occupied before. Nor was this all. The fatted calf was ordered to be slain, and a season of merry-making was proclaimed. The secret was told by the rejoicing father: "This, my son, was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." The broken family is restored.

CONCLUSION.—Underlying and pervading this parable are many ethical ideals and truths, immensely valuable to the family. The duty and character of a father, the place and spirit of a son, the relation and quality of brothers, the danger of inherited wealth, the greater danger of evil companions and idleness, the reformatory power of adversity (Psalms 119:67), set over against the peril of prosperity, the sweet and comforting memory of a good home—these points are not elaborated, but they are assumed. Jesus did not intend here to illustrate or inculcate domestic virtues. His primary purpose was to show the method and consequences of sin, the mode and return and the surety of pardon. Living without reference to God's will while accepting His bounty is the essence of all wickedness (Psalm 1:4). Such attempt to satisfy the soul with material things must end in want and sorrow (Luke 12:20). There is no calamity like spiritual famine. If, under its distresses, conscience awake (Psalm 51), and confession is made (1 John 1:9), God will forgive. Restoration to the Divine favor brings one into the heavenly family (Rom. 8:15), with promise of blessing (Rom. 8:28). But that does not mean that no loss has been sustained by the wanderer, that a prodigal brought back and received can ever become what he would have been had he remained at home (Verse 31). A sinner restored must forever be inferior to one who abides in righteousness (Eph. 6:10).

FAIRBANKS REPAYS A GOOD TURN

Despite the fact that pessimists declare gratitude is a forgotten virtue, it still remains among mankind. A conspicuous instance of its manifestation has just come to light, and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is one of the parties concerned.

Some years ago, so goes the tale, the Senator was befriended by D. J. Mackey, of Indiana, who was in his day very much of a railroad magnate in that state. Mackey had a lot of irons in the fire, among them the practical ownership of the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Evansville & Indianapolis, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and other railroads, which were none of them of the

THE SENATOR'S GRATITUDE.

paying sort. In a scheme for consolidation Mackey was caught so badly in his operations that he went to the wall and lost every cent he had.

During the days of seeming prosperity he had assisted the Senator in some of his political schemes that had panned out well for Fairbanks. Recently Mackey has been forced to labor in a mill at Anderson, Ind., at about day laborers' wages. The Senator, hearing of this, hunted Mackey up, furnished him the means to go into bankruptcy and get rid of the old debts, amounting to more than $300,000, that were hanging over him. As soon as Mackey gets his discharge in bankruptcy Senator Fairbanks is to back him in some new business venture, in which he believes his old friend can be successful. There will be nothing in it for the Senator, say those who tell the story, and the step is taken purely as a matter of friendliness to a man who was once helped when he sorely needed assistance. Senator Fairbanks is quoted as believing that Mackey has still in him the pluck and business sagacity to make a success once more and that all that has prevented him from getting on his feet before this was the lack of some friend who would extend an encouraging hand.

From a Wife's Diary.

"Ah, me!

"Yesterday my husband exclaimed 'Parbleu!' at golf.

"This evening he has just exclaimed 'Hoot mon!' at my fete champetre.

"How humiliating to be married to such a clod of man, with no soul, none of the finer sensibilities!"—Detroit Journal.

All in the Family.

"Miss Stagestruck is starring now," said Collingwood to Throckmorton.

"Who is supporting her?"

"Her father."—Detroit Free Press.

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A DAYLIGHT METEOR.

Just before sunset on September 2 a magnificent meteor was observed in the North of England and in Scotland. A large number of descriptions of the object have appeared in the newspapers, and it appears that notwithstanding broad daylight the spectacle was a very brilliant one.

At St. Anne's, Lancashire, the meteor fell in a northerly direction, and left a column of white smoke, which remained visible ten minutes. At Hunt's Cross the time was noted as 6h. 52m., and the object is said to have fallen near Halewood, leaving a long trail of white dust for several minutes. As seen from Birkenhead the meteor appeared at 6h. 54m. in the northeast, and looked like a descending rocket. Its path was nearly vertical, and it left a "dust trail" for nearly six minutes. At Wetherby, Yorks, the smokelike cloud left by the nucleus remained visible until 7h. 30m. At Overton, Ellesmere, the object is said to have apparently fallen on a field on the left bank of the Dee, about a mile from Bangor Isycoed.

At and near Edinburgh the fireball was witnessed by many persons. One observer says that at 6h. 55m. there was a sudden flash and what appeared to be a streak of molten silver followed by a train of sparks whizzed past, apparently falling into a large field of turnips on his right hand.—Nature.

THAT JOYFUL FEELING

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A Slight Correction.

Miss Lakeside—Goodness! How tanned you are! You've been in the sun, haven't you?

Miss Prisyne (of Boston)—Most assuredly not. There are no means as yet of transporting oneself to that sphere. I have been merely basking in the beams which percolated through the circumambient atmosphere of Atlantic City.—Philadelphia Press.

Unnecessary.

Mrs. Slimson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry just to show you that I can trust you.

Willie, proudly—I don't need it, mamma, I can pick that lock any day.—Life.

Working for Sympathy.

Ragged Robert—Wot ye doin'?

Moldy Mike—I'm layin' wid my head in der sun, so's to get meself sunburnt.

"Wot's th' game now?"

"There's a temperance feedin' place around th' corner, an' th' redder a man's nose is th' more sympathy he gits."—New York Weekly.

Got the Old Man.

Tommy—Did you know about that baby that was fed on elephant's milk, pop, and gained twenty pounds a day?

Tommy's pop, indignantly—No, I didn't; whose baby was it?

Tommy—The elephant's baby, pop.—Scraps.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 178,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms.

BRYAN IS DESPERATE.

Bryan's utterances at Salem, Ill., on Oct. 8, bethay his desperation over his waning political fortunes. He has tried imperialism, free silver, trusts, militarism—everything in the Kansas City platform, in fact; but none of them evokes the overwhelming popular response he expected. They all have fallen flat.

So at Salem, his former home, he sarcastically complained of Republican business men there who have McKinley and Roosevelt portraits in their winds, and then launched out in a strain worthy only of a heeler at a ward meeting. He declared that the Republican managers

> are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every court that can be corrupted.

Such statements are infamous. Analyzed, they are to the effect that the Democratic voters are venal, and easily bribed; that tney are cowardly, and can be driven by fear to vote against their convictions; that Democratic election judges can be bribed, and that courts of law can be bought by wholesale.

Mr. Bryan knows these wholesale charges are untrue. He has enough acquaintance with the conduct of national campaigns to know that they cost much money. This, like that of 1896, is a campaign of education. Political documents are spread broadcast among the people. Political meetings cost money. The expenses of the campaign, Democratic and Republican, are legitimate, and Mr. Bryan has not one scintilla of proof that his opponents are using a single dollar corruptly. One might refer him to his own party in New York city, where Croker and Tammany have raised a huge campaign fund to use in the endeavor to carry the Empire state for Bryan himself. And how raised? From the saloons and resorts of vice, in return for immunity for violations of law.

There is but one way to explain this outburst on Bryan's part. He notes that the campaign is going against him. He sees the shadow of swift-coming defeat. Desperately anxious to win the Presidential prize, he realizes it is beyond his reach, and vengefully resorts to mudslinging. It is the trick of a conscienceless demagogue—an appeal to the lack of knowledge, to the passions and prejudices of his hearers.

"The party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."
Bryan at Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.

THAT SULU "TREATY."

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, in his open letter to Mr. Bryan, swept away the sophistries of that eminent demagague concerning the Sulu treaty.

First and foremost, it is made clear that the agreement in question does not recognize slavery in any manner. The President confirmed and approved it, with two stipulations:

1.—That his approval is subject to the action of Congress, in compliance with a provision of the treaty of peace with Spain.

2.—"That this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the 13th amendment to the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Bryan is thus seen to be in a rather unenviable position. He stands convicted either of gross ignorance as to the facts of the treaty, or of having deliberately falsified concerning it when he said the President has recognized slavery in the Sulus.

As Mr. Bryan's campaign goes on, it is marked by an increasing number of false, misleading and demagogic statements. He is growing desperate, for the sees the current of popular opinion is running strongly against him. Defeat stares him in the face. But we have too high an opinion of the intelligence of American voters, to believe that they can be misled by his false statements.

HOUSE REAPPORTIONMENT.

The present apportionment of representatives is one member to every 173,901 of population. This winter Congress will have the task of reapportionment according to the present years' census. The population will be 76,000,000 in round numbers, and it is proposed to fix the ratio at one member to every 200,000 people. This would increase the House by 24 members. Of these, Ohio would gain one representative, and have 22 districts instead of 21, as at present.

However, this is but speculation. Congress may decide not to increase the membership of the House, and hence may fix the ratio at a greater figure than 200,000. The subject will be exhaustively debated, and what the outcome may be no one can tell.

BRYAN'S ISSUES FALL FLAT.

Mr. Bryan, in the later stages of his meteoric campaigning tour, has abandoned logical discussion of the issues of the campaign, and devotes his time to demagogic appeals, intended to inflame passion and prejudice and incite unreasoning partisan hatred. He even has abandoned "imperialism." The fact semes to have forced itself upon his understanding that the American people are in favor of expansion, and are not afraid that anybody will attempt to remodel the republic into an empire.

We think Mr. Bryan too well acquainted with the feelings and ideas of the masses of the American people to believe for an instant that there is the remotest danger from what he calls "imperialism" and "militarism." Our citizens are unchangeably republican in their nature. Every one believes in government of the people by the people for the people. Were some political convulsion to overthrow our present governmental system, we would reorganize on a republican basis at once. Nothing else would be possible to Americans.

The humbug of assuming that the United States has no power to acquire possessions in any quarter of the globe, and to govern the inhabitants thereof in the manner which best fits their state of civilization, is also clear to all citizens. The power to acquire territory is inherent in sovereignty. The power to govern it is a necessary sequence. No country in the world has these powers set down in its constitution, because they are, as stated above, inherent in sovereignty.

Nor are the people of the country any more tolerant of Bryan's absurd proposition that,because one tribel of Filipinas rose in revolt, we should abandon the islands to them. Americans are not prone to yield up territory belonging to the United States at the behest of an inferior race, unfit for self-government. If the people of the United States conclude to contract the national area, and dispose of the Philippines, they will assuredly not yield them to rebels with arms in their hands. No "scuttle policy" will go with any American patriot.

Mr. Bryan, in his Ohio tour, talked much on trusts. But he did not refer to his own vote, when in the House, in favor of the sugar trust's amendment to the Wilson bill, which put $40,000,000 into the pockets of that monopoly. He did not explain that the power of Congress over the subject is limited by the constitution; that the one and only remedy is a constitutional amendment giving Congress the needed authority; and that a resolution for submitting to the states a constitutional amendment giving this authority was defeated in the House last June by Democratic votes. The people of Ohio understand the facts of this case fully, and Mr. Bryan's trust talk is taken at its full value—that of the vaporings of a demagogue.

THE CRY OF "FRAUD."

Knowing that they are beaten already, the Bryanites are preparing to put up the cry of fraud—an old-time Democratic dodge. Claims are made that the Republicans intend to cheat in various northern states, notably in Ohio.

This allegation is maliciously false. It comes with an exceedingly bad grace from a party which has for years practiced systematic frauds in the south, aided by force, to nullify the negro vote. The election laws of the southern states are so drafted as to render Democratic success at the polls a certainty. The people all recall the Goebel law in Kentucky, and the events which followed its adoption.

All the states which the Republicans have any chance of carrying at this or any other election have the Australian ballot and registration laws. These are administered by election boards and election judges selected from both parties. False registration is easily detected, if attempted. Purchase of votes is an absurdity—for no man is going to waste money in buying a man's vote when he has no way of seeing that the goods are delivered.

John R. McLean is now claiming that there has been for years a false registration in Cincinnati of several thousand votes. His assertion is a lie on its face. The registrations in Ohio are conducted by two registrars of opposite politics—one Republican, one Democratic—in each precinct. Both must agree to the registration of any applicant. The lists of voters registered in every precinct are printed and posted in the booth. Besides this, any citizen has access to the registration list, which give names and places of residence. If any names are doubtful, to his mind, he can investigate. Would as astute a politician as McLean have allowed the false registration of thousands, in Cincinnati, for years, without investigation? The idea is absurd.

There are yet three registration days in Ohio. Let Mr. McLean set to work and investigate the matter thoroughly. He can assure an absolutely honest registration this year, if he thinks there has been any fraud in the past—and the Republicans will aid him in so doing. He will not be allowed even the cheap consolation of saying "fraud!" when the result of the election is known.

BRYAN FOR SENATOR.

Mr. Bryan is acting on the old-time adage that it is always wise to have two strings to your bow. He realizes that he is even further from the Presidency than he was in 1896. So the fusion machine in Nebraska is directed to the one end of capturing the legislature, even at the sacrifice of the electoral vote.

The new legislature of that state will have two United States senators to elect—one, for the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hayward, to which Mr. Allen was appointed until the legislature meets; the other, to succeed Senator Thurston. In case the fusionists carry the legislature, Bryan's plan is to have himself elected to succeed Thurston, and Allen to fill the other seat. The drift of things political in Nebraska is such, however, that it is doubtful if the fusionists can carry even the legislature.

But should he win out in this scheme, he would not find the Senate a good place to exercise his favorite role of a disturbe—and especially with Theodore Roosevelt presiding over that body.

The presidential candidates who have "swung around the circle" to gain votes have uniformly been defeated—from Greeley to Bryan.

Kentucky will be in the McKinley column again this year. The honest men of the Blue Grass state will not stand for Bryan's nonsense.

Macrum has not come forward with a denial of the charge that he received Boer money.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE BLADE.

The following are a few samples of the kind words of encouragement that the friends of The Blade are sending us constantly:

> The statement that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, who have read the Toledo Blade regularly for nearly half a century would appear to the outside world almost an impossible fact. When once readers of The Blade, those who perchance should move to the southern states, or east, north, or to the sands of the Pacific coast, all continue to read it, and not in silence, for they tell their neighbors of its superior qualities, and they all learn to know it.—B. R. C., Bliss-field, Mich.

> The Blade has more readers in our county than any other paper. It has done much and lasting good for the Republican party. This county (Macon) a few years ago was Democratic; to-day we have over 500 Republican majority. So you see the power of a good paper in good hands. Our county is one of the few in middle Tennessee that gives a Republican majority.—J. L. B., Lafayette, Tenn.

> Of all the papers distributed at our office not any one is of more interest to the wide-awake reader than is The Blade. In fact, the best and most highly intellectual citizens of Southern Illinois who have read the paper for many years, say that they will not live without it. The saintly and venerable patriot, I. D. Fender, of Edgewood, introduced it to his brethren as a safe and reliable paper. It is one of the many weeklies that come to Owen Wright, L. L. D., of Mason. It will be mailed regularly to Owen Wright, jr., a classical and post graduate student of Ohio Wesileyan university, the coming year. It is an admitted fact that President McKinley will be re-elected by almost 2 to 1 in the electoral college. A full share of credit is given to The Blade for its campaign work. Republicans count on 100,000 majority in Illinois.—O. W., Mason, Ill.

> My husband is delighted with your paper and says he will never be without it and thinks he can get you many subscribers when they bring in their cotton. He intends doing his best for your paper. —M. E. W., Heidelberg, Miss.

THE OHIO FROST.

From reports of correspondents at the several Ohio towns visited by Mr. Bryan yesterday the boy orator is not receiving the ovations which were tendered him when he toured the state four years ago. There is a decided falling off in the number of persons who crowd to hear him, while the enthusiasm is of the most meager kind.

There is nothing surprising in this. Four years ago, aside from being a curiosity, Mr. Bryan's harangues met with approval from a large number of discontented persons who were suffering from the universal business depression which had closed shops and factories and caused enforced idleness to thousands of wage earners. Mr. Bryan preached discontent then and many were in the humor to listen to him and accept his diagnosis of the situation.

But there has been a change. McKinley and a Republican congress were elected and all the awful things which Bryan said would happen failed to materialize. On the contrary business boomed, factories reopened, the idle men went to work at good wages and they have been at it ever since. To-day there is general and substantial prosperity.

And now Bryan is stumping the state, preaching his same old doctrine of distrust and discontent. Is it any wonder that the crowds and enthusiasm of four years ago are lacking? Ohio voters are not chumps. They will not believe false statements uttered by a false prophet. Mr. Bryan must realize the changed conditions, but he does not seem to understand that the voters cannot be duped.

GROVER STANDS PAT.

Ex-President Cleveland stands to-day where he has always stood on the money question, in favor of a sound currency, and opposed to the financial theories of Bryan and the new Democracy.

An effort has been made to secure a letter from Mr. Cleveland in aid of the Democratic party in this campaign. All such efforts have failed. A Louisville man has written him asking if he has changed his financial views as expressed in a letter to Chicago business men in 1895. In this letter Mr. Cleveland, who was then president, gave his well known views in favor of sound money and against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In his answer to the Louisville man, dated October 7, 1900, Mr. Cleveland says:

I have Received your letter enclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try. I have not changed my opinion as then expressed in the east.

It is a safe bet that Democrats will not harass Mr. Cleveland for any further statement.

BEWARE OF OVERCONFIDENCE

Every day it becomes more and more clear that Bryan and the Democratic party will meet with overwhelming defeat at the polls next month. The tide grows stronger each day. Pessimistic Republicans who a few weeks ago were wont to shake their heads and declare the result uncertain are now as sanguine as their optomistic brethren. The feeling everywhere is that it is going to be a Republican landslide equal to the Grant election in 1872.

But while the outlook is so full of promise to Republicans they should not be lulled into inaction by over-confidence. The vote has not yet been polled. The election has not yet been held. There should be no cessation of the active work now going on in the Republican camp. The point is to make the victory so great that Bryan and Bryanism will be swept into oblivion there to remain undisturbed forever.

BRYAN WEAKENS HIS CAUSE.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that President McKinley is confident of the success of the Republican ticket next month, and that he is perfectly content to devote his time to the public business, and let Mr. Bryan have a monopoly of speech making, satisfitd that the Democratic candidate is hurting his own cause.

There is no doubt that Bryan is hurting his own cause by his intemperate and misleading statements. The American voter does not believe it comports with the dignity of a Presidential candidate to tour the country making speeches in his own behalf, and when these speeches are calculated to stir up class prejudices and discontent it is plain to be seen that Mr. Bryan is doing himself no good. He had big crowds to hear him four years ago, but they did not vote for him, and the same will be true this year.

Bryan's talks from his train are rapidly convincing the people that he is not a fit person to be entrusted with presidential powers.

If Oom Paul should come to the United States how will Webster Davis explain things to him?

GERMAN VOTERS AGAINST BRYAN.

In New York the severest blow which the Bryanite cause has received is the unequivocal announcement by the New York Staats Zeitung, the leading German daily of the East, and perhaps the most influential in the United States, in favor of McKinley.

The Democrats built great hopes, early in the campaign, on the German-American voters. They played up the "anti-imperialism" issue to the fullest extent. They brought out the bugaboo of "militarism," and made a determined effort to bring the German-Americans and other voters of foreign descent to them on these trumped-up issues.

Bryan himself spoiled this promising scheme. He stubbornly refused to relegate free silver to the rear. He forced it into the Kansas City platform. He has been declaring on the stump that the Democratic party stands now where it stood in 1896 on the money question. He has thus forced the issue to the front, and the natural result is that the German-American voters who were on the fence have lined up with the forces of sound money, as they did four years ago.

The Staats Zeitung has been hitherto very fearful of expansion. Now Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor, sees clearly the trend of the campaign. He realizes that free silver is as much a danger to-day as it was in 1896. In his editorial, announcing the stand of his paper in favor of McKinley, he says that Bryan's election "would undoubtedly produce a widespread disturbance of present economic conditions, from which hardly anybody would escape, and which would subject a large part of the American people to severe suffering." He further concludes that "the success of the Republican ticket, while undoubtedly a great evil, will be the lesser of two evils, and that therefore the election of William McKinley will be connected with less immediate danger than that of William J. Bryan."

Mr. Otendorfer is entirely right as to free silver. Its danger is immediate. If we, in the future, tire of the Philippines, we can speedily legislate to get rid of them. But free silver would bring widespread ruin, at once—for trade and industry would begin to contract the next day after Bryan's election, and we would have a panic, probably before his inauguration.

MR. HARRISON'S STATEMENT.

Democrats have been making much of the silence of ex-President Benjamin Harrison in this campaign. They construed it as meaning that he is not in accord with the administration of President McKinley and did not desire the reelection of the Ohio man.

Again have Democrats been disappointed. Mr. Harrison has given a statement to the public in which, with the exception of the Porto Rican matter, he fully endorses the policy of President McKinley and urges that the interests of the country demand a continuance of Republican rule. He explains why he does not go on the stump by referring to his assertion at the close of the campaign of 1896 that he would do no more active work and that his retirement dates from that year and not from this.

Mr. Harrison's reasons why Bryan should not be elected cannot be repeated too often. In his letter he says:

> The general reason I gave in my Carnegie Hall speech in 1896 why Mr. Bryan should not be elected still holds good with me. His election would, I think, throw governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a President who would admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more, upon the deceptive suggestion that he has been bound, and that the Republican party will, after defeat, still have strength enough to save the temple. It will be much better not to allow the man with destructive tendencies so much as to lean against its pillars.

And in closing he points the way to American voters by saying:

> The economic policies of the Republican party have been vindicated by the remarkable and general prosperity that has developed during Mr. McKinley's administration—succeeding a period of great depression. A change of administration this fall would almost certainly renew conditions from which we have so happily escaped. The full dinner bucket is not a sordid emblem. It has a spiritual significance for the spiritually minded. It means more comfort for the wife and family, more schooling and less work for the children, and a margin of saving for sickness and old age.

Mr. Harrison has been heard from and in no uncertain way, but have Democrats any word from ex-President Cleveland?

EARLY ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

Ever since the United States began its career of expansion—which was with the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson in 1803—the anti-expansionists have been in evidence. We have always had a class of "little Americans," opposed to national growth and progress; and their arguments in the past have been the same as those of Bryan to-day.

From 1806 to 1819, there was a dispute with Spain over West Florida, which extended to the Mississippi river. Three Democratic Presidents, within that period, and that sturdy Democrat, Andrew Jackson, then in military command, claimed that West Florida was part of the Louisiana purchase. The anti-expansionists in Congress made many speeches, in which they took the same ground as do the Democrats of the present.

The Massachusetts legislature, in June, 1813, adopted a remonstrance against the annexation of the disputed territory. In this they declared themselves to be "impelled by a solemn sense of duty, and argued thus: "Have we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness scarcely explored by civilized man? Could these acquisitions be held, as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? Would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains of the blood and treasure of the United States?"

These evils all proved imaginary. The remonstrances of the anti-expansionists, fortunately, were not heeded. We expanded; we took not only West Florida, but East Florida as well. We annexed Texas; we acquired an empire from Mexico. No man living questions the wisdom of these additions to our domain. The only difference between the old anti-expansionists and Bryan is this—they were sincere in their doleful prophecies; Bryan is certainly insincere. He took up the anti-expansion cause as a campaign cry to help him win the Presidency. Calling it "anti-expansion" is simply giving a new name to a century-old issue.

History repeats itself. The "little Americans" of that day were defeated by the people. So will be Bryan, when November 6 rolls around.

INVERTED.

Mr. Hanna, in a recent speech, tells of a Democrat, who, on being asked why he would vote for Bryan this year, said: "They told me four years ago that if I would vote for Bryan we would have four years of good times; and haven't we had 'em?"

Mr. Bryan's platform utterances on the question of trusts remind one of this Chinese way of reasoning. He assails the trusts bitterly, charges that the Republican party is supporting them, and demands the votes of the people on the ground that he opposes them—on the stump.

Mr. Bryan forgets the record of himself and of his party on trusts. The Republicans were the first to declare antagonism to trusts in a national platform. They did this in 1888, and carried out the pledge by the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law in 1890. The Democratic national platform of 1892 contained the first anti-trust plank of that party. How did the Democrats, when they were in power, from 1893 to 1897, carry out that pledge?

The Wilson tariff bill was passed by the House, and sent to the Senate. A junta of Senators, acting under the "inspiration" of Mr. Havemeyer, a Democrat, and head of the sugar trust, amended the sugar schedule so as to put $40,000,000 into the pockets of the trust. The bill went back to the House for concurrence. Mr. Wilson, the author of the bill, opposed the Senate sugar schedule on the floor, declaring it to be a "grab." But the Democratic majority in the House adopted the amendment. Mr. Bryan was a member of that body; and he voted for the sugar trust's grab! This is a matter of record.

The constitution gives Congress power only over commerce between the states and with foreign nations. It has none over commerce within a state. The Supreme court, long ago, decided that manufactures are not commerce. Hence, in the matter of trusts, Congress lacks constitutional authority to control them fully.

The obvious remedy is to amend the constitution so as to give to Congress the power it lacks. A joint resolution, proposing that such an amendment be submitted to the states for ratification, was introduced in the present House of Representatives last June. It required a two-thirds vote to adopt such a resolution. The Republicans have not that many members. The Democratic members defeated the resolution.

How can Mr. Bryan, with any consistency, ask the people to vote with him and his party on this issue? He supported the sugar trust steal by his vote when in the House; his party defeated the proposition to give Congress the power it lacks. What other remedy is there? The Sherman anti-trust law goes as far as Congress now has power. Congress can not legislate further for lack of authority. The Republicans proposed to give that body full authority. The Democrats defeated it.

What can Bryan do? What adequate remedy has he to offer? None whatever. To vote for him on this issue is to be as stupid as the Democrat of Mr. Hanna's story.

THEORY Vs. COMMON SENSE.

One of the errors of mankind is to become so engrossed by a theory as to forget to look on the other side.

In 1892, the theory of free trade captured the American people. They neglected to consider the practical side of the tariff question. Result—a panic, followed by four years of business depression, with tens of thousands out of employment.

This year Bryan is preaching that we have no right to the Philippines, on the theory that it violates the "consent of the governed" clause of the Declaration of Independence.

This is pure theory, with nothing practical in it. It took four years of terrible war to establish the authority of the Union over the Southern Confederacy, "without the consent of the governed."

Behind Bryan's theory stalks free silver, with its menace to the financial stability of the nation, to our industries, our trade, and our workingmen.

What shall it profit a man to aid Aguinaldo in establishing a dictatorship in the Philippines, and thus lose his own job?

Why vote for Bryan's theory, when it means a vote for hard times, dull, times, idle workmen and public soup houses?

Mr. Bryan has a fine and lofty scorn—in his public utterances—for prosperous times, when everybody is making money. He can not deny that our present prosperity is the result of Republican policies; but he exclaims that the Republicans are putting the dollar above the man. Mr. Depew made a most complete answer to that when he said, "We are simply putting the dollar within the reach of the man."

Why should any workingman be so devoted to the political fortunes of Aguinaldo as to vote, not only to put the dollar out of his own reach again, but to cut its value in two?

Bryan is disgusted at the talk about the full dinner pail, which he says implies that a man has no idea above a full stomach. A full dinner pail implies good wages and steady employment, so that there will be money in the workingman's pocket to buy food, clothing, and all the comforts of life for himself and family.

Mr. Bryan is anxious to provide for his own family—to have them live in the White House rent free, with $50,000 annual salary for himself, wherewith to provide them with good dinners. Why, then, should he rail at the workingman for voting for good dinners for himself and his own family?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. We doubt of Mr. Bryan's argument for Aguinaldo will lead the American people to neglect their own best interests, when they go to the polls on November 6.

There are 448,000 more men employed in the industrial establishments of Pennsylvania now than in 1896. These are the official figures of the factory inspector's department. And these men are not going to vote to change conditions back.

Democrats make a distinction in trusts. Those in which they are stockholders and out of which they are making money are all right, but all others are robbers.

Bryan's efforts to secure the votes of old soldiers do not seem to be meeting with success. It was a silly performance for him to attempt it.

It is a point to be remembered that the interests of the country demand not only the defeat of Bryan but the shelving of Croker.

TWO MESSAGES.

Hon. John Barrett, former minister of the United States to Siam, is now making speeches in the Republican campaign. In the opening one in New York city, he riveted the attention of his immense audience by two messages which he brought from the Far East. The first of these was from the King of Siam, who said:

"Go back to the American people and tell them that, an Asiatic monarch, speaking almost the same language as the Filipinos, having the same blood in my veins, and knowing the hopes and impulses of the people of Asia—go back and tell them that I welcome America to the Philippines and the Far East, as a great and good power."

The Siamese monarch is one of the greatest statesmen of the Orient, the ruler over millions of people, whose kingdom is as prosperous as is Japan. Important as this message is to the American people, the second one brought by Mr. Barrett surpasses it, because of the mournful interest which surrounds it. It is a message from a Nebraska Colonel, but not one like Col. Bryan. It is from the dead Col. Stotsenburg. It was his regiment whiih was on picket duty when the Filipino outbreak of February, 1899, occurred. It was one of his men, a resinent of Lincoln, who fired the first shot when the insurgents tried to break through our lines. Col. Stotsenburg led a charge against the rebels, and fell mortally wounded. As he lay there, the death dew on his pale brow, realizing that the end had come, he said:

"Yes, boys, you can tell the American people that I, as colonel in command, knowing all the incidents, say that the responsibility for this trouble does not rest on the American army nor on the American government. Tell them that I said with dying breath that we were deliberately fired on by enemies of the United States, and that there should be no end of the conflict except unconditional surrender."

Contrast these words of the dying Nebraska hero with those of that other Nebraska Colonel, whose only military experience was in a camp, and who declares that if he should be elected President of the United States, he would summon Congress in extra session to offer what would be a virtual surrender to these rebels in arms against the American government.

BRYAN IS RATTLED.

Mr. Bryan has lost his head completely and at a critical period of the campaign.

His speeches have degenerated into harangues so senseless, so void of truth, so antagonistic to conditions as they are that he has created a situation for himself which is really pitable.

His recent speeches are not at all on the plane of his speech of acceptance at Indianapolis. He has become merely an agitator and his chief object seems to be to stir up hatred and class prejudice, to arouse discontent and to cause the most bitter feeling between employer and employe.

The opinion is general among Democrats as well as Republicans, that Bryan is daily hurting his own cause by his intemperate utterances. He is driving away from him the conservative voters and disgusts the thoughtful citizens of his own party.

Mr. Bryan would have had many more votes than he will poll had he remained at his home and refrained from making campaign speeches. The dangerous demagogue is easily detected by the voters and Bryan is proving every day his utter unfitness for the Presidency of the country.

The Washington Post, an independent Democratic paper, edited by a former Ohio Democratic congressman, voices the sentiments of thousands of Democrats when it says, after praising Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance:

> If Mr. Bryan had then and there withdrawn from public observation and refused all invitations to the circuit and the stump, he would be to-day ten times stronger in the estimation of the American people than he now is; after an almost frantic campaign and after the delivery of uncounted mischievous harangues.
>
> The truth is that Mr. Bryan has descended on a lower scale. He seems to be unconscious of the fact that when he speaks to even the remotest and most provincial audience he is really speaking to the entire country. He appeals to one community on high grounds and to another on low grounds. At one point he is an enlightened statesman, at another he is a shallow demagogue.

It is now too late to take Bryan from the stump. He has already dug his own political grave. Besides, he is so thoroughly the boss of his party, so impressed with his own importance, that he would not leave the hustings. He will go on making speeches, every one of which will prove to be a nail driven home into his own political coffin.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

A Republican President and Senate, with a Democratic House, would mean legislative stagnation. No bill could become a law which involved any issue in current politics. For two years, at least, there would be a deadlock. There would be oceans of talk in Congress, without anything being done other than to pass the routine appropriation bills.

It was this contingency which led the Republican Congressional committee, early in the campaign, to warn the party, and urge close attention to the districts. The situation has been closely watched, and it is gratifying to know that since the apathetic condition among the voters gave way to activity, the prospects are excellent for a Republican majority in the next House.

But the situation is such that it will not do to relax effort. When the present House was organized, the Republicans had but six majority. The Republican Congressional committee admits that ten seats now occupied by Republicans are in doubt. Without other change, the Democrats would control the next House by capturing these seats. But the Republicans feel confident of gaining eight seats from the Democrats, and have a fighting chance for a half dozen more.

Every Republican voter should give attention of the Congressional vote, especially in districts where the margin is small. All that is needed is due attention to give President McKinley a House in political sympathy with him.

Agoncillo has established a Filipino bureau of falsification in Paris. His first batch of statements tells of Filipino victories, captures of a half-dozen important towns, and American defeats in the suburbs of Manila. The Filipino propensity for lying is well known already, however, and these stories will simply add to the humor of the campaign in the United States.

No workingman has yet raised his voice to object to the full dinner pail.

CZAR NICHOLAS II AND HIS FAMILY

Nicholas II was born in 1868 and married in 1894 Princess Alice of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. They have three daughters—the Grand Duchess Olga (seated in front), born November, 1895; the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born in June, 1897, and the Grand Duchess Marie (in arms), born in June, 1899.—London Sphere.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW MINT

Philadelphia Structure Will Not Be Ready Till Next Year.

Work it progressing rapidly on the new mine building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, but Contractor McCaull does not think it will be completed before May 1, the time named in his contract. The building is being constructed of gray granite from Mount Desert, and will be plain in style, except in the numismatic room the decorations of which will be on a magnificent scale. Many rare kinds of marble will appear in this room. The entrance in Spring Garden street will also be somewhat ornate. The carvers are at work at this point, but find their work difficult, the granite being very hard. The grain is coarse and tough, rendering it difficult to get the smoothness necessary for every piece used in the building. The carvers have been at work on the stone for more than a year.

Within the walls workmen are still busy putting in place the rafters. Several huge boilers have bene built in already, but none of the new machinery has been brought to the building yet. No machinery will be put in place until the interior is completed. All machinery will be of the latest design. Only a few machines will be moved from the present mint.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN THE QUAKER CITY.

ROOSEVELTS IN HISTORY

Important Part Which They Have Taken in the Affairs of the Empire State.

Isaac Roosevelt, of New York, was one of the New York city delegates (John Jay, Leonard Lispenard and James Duane were three others) to the provincial convention which chose delegates in 1775 to the original Continental Congress. Subsequently he was one of the New York committee of 100 appointed at a public mass meeting in this city as a committee of resistance against the power of the British government and in aid of the continental army, says the New York Sun. Afterward he was one of the delegates to the first Provincial Congress and a member of the Second, Third and Fourth New York Senates. James Roosevelt, of New York, was a state commissioner of charities and a member of the New York Assembly in the last century. Another James Roosevelt was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York before the beginning of the civil war, and a third Roosevelt, named James, was a member of the legislature in 1835 and again in 1840.

John Roosevelt, of New York, was one of the earliest judicial officers in the colonial period of New York's affairs, being master of chancery in 1735. James J. Roosevelt was one of the court of appeals judges during the period when supreme court judges were designated for service in the court of appeals. He was elected in the First judicial district, corresponding at present with the county of New York, and he was also a member of congress from 1841 to 1843, having among his associates in the New York delegation Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States, John Van Buren and Francis Granger.

Nicholas Roosevelt was another member of the committee of 100, the members of which decided unanimously "to stand or fall with the liberty of the continent," and to make common cause with the patriots of other American cities in opposition to the tyranny of the British government in its attempted control over the American colonies. Nicholas Roosevelt, jr., was a member of the Assembly in 1833, and only at rare intervals in the history of the state has there been a time when some Roosevelt was not either a judge upon the bench, a member of the legislature or congress or identified with the administration of the charitable institutions of the state.

Governor Roosevelt was a member of the Albany legislature, serving at the head of the Assembly committee on cities long before he had become identified with local municipal matters or accepted in turn appointment to the two chief branches of the national arms of defense, first as assistant secretary of the navy, and then as a colonel in the army for active service in Cuba. The Roosevelt family, all branches, has taken an active part in the history of the public affairs of New York, and usually the places of trust held by its members have been attained by popular election—very rarely by appointment. Theodore Roosevelt began his public career when 23 years old, through election to the Assembly in what was then the Twenty-first and is now the Twenty-ninth district.

Another Theodore Roosevelt was a member of the state board of charities six years before that time. Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of the governor, was a member of congress shortly after the close of the civil war. He was American minister to the Netherlands during the second Cleveland administration, and, with Horatio Seymour and Seth Green, was one of the original commissioners of fisheries, the efforts of the members of which commission have done so much to preserve and protect the large fishery and game interests of New York state.

The Roosevelts, at all periods of the state's history, have preserved on public rather than narrow partisan grounds the support and good wishes of the voters generally, but until the present no member of the Roosevelt family in New York, while holding so high an office as that of governor of the state, has been a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

REED'S BIG COLLAR AND THE HABERDASHER

New York Commercial.

It was told of Daniel Webster that when he asked at a Boston haberdasher's one day for a collar or "dickey," the clerk took a critical look at his customer's neck, and then said: "We haven't got your size. You'll have to go to the next store around the corner for it." That was a harness-maker's, who made a specialty of horse collars.

Quite similiar in character is a story that is being told on "Tom" Reed just now down in the Wall street neighborhood. Out of it has grown a bit of slang, "About as big as Tom Reed's neck," that is current in Rhode Island just at present and rapidly spreading all over New England.

One hot day last August the ex-speaker was caught in the little town of Westerly with a badly wilted collar. He dropped into what looked to be the most inviting haberdasher's in the place, and announced that he wanted a collar, and wanted it "p. d. q.," too. Mr. Reed didn't know the size. After a deal of wrestling the wilted collar was removed, and it was then discovered that the neckband of the shirt required a collar twenty inches in length to fit the neck of Maine's former "idol son."

"Twenty inches!" gasped the clerk. "Why, Mr. Reed, we don't carry a collar of that size in stock, and there is not one to be had in the state of Rhode Island!"

"What kind of a jay state is this I have got into, anyway?" drawled the portly attorney, as he reached for the discarded collar. "And must I either go back to Watch Hill or else wear this beastly wilted thing to New York?"

Informed that this was about the situation, Mr. Reed hurried his bulky frame to the railroad station, muttering something about being glad to be able to get into a town where the haberdasher's establishments were run on a more liberal plan.

The story drifted to town somehow, and now the ex-speaker's professional and political friends are sending him all the saddler's business cards that they can lay their hands on, the services of one clerk being required to sort out the mail of this kind.

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons ...	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons ...	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons ...	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons ...	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks ...	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks ...	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons ...	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons ...	4.60
Sugar shell ...	.75
Butter knife ...	.85
Soup ladle ...	2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases are fitted with solid gold bow, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33 For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch...	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link...	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches...	2.25

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

We are now prepared to supply the complete set, second part of, The Parisian Dream City, handsomely bound in flexible covers, all charges prepaid, for only $1.50; or the book and The Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. This offer will be good for 30 days only.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

Our portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt are handsome lithograph crayon work, size 18x23 inches, on heavy plate paper. We furnish them at the following very low prices:

Single portraits...	15c
Per pair...	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and one portrait...	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and two portraits...	40c

Write for terms to agents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 6 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1912 Windsor Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. The Windsor

skirt designed for a separate skirt or to complete a costume, is a long nine-gored skirt. Plain over the hips, and has a turned in plait in the back. This skirt is especially adapted to narrow goods, like silk, satin or velvet, because of its many gores. It should be finished tailor fashion with machine stitching, whether of cloth or any of the richer stuffs.

1899 Aubyn Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Persian trimmings of all sorts are being used very much to trim waists and skirts. The "Aubyn" blouse is an at-

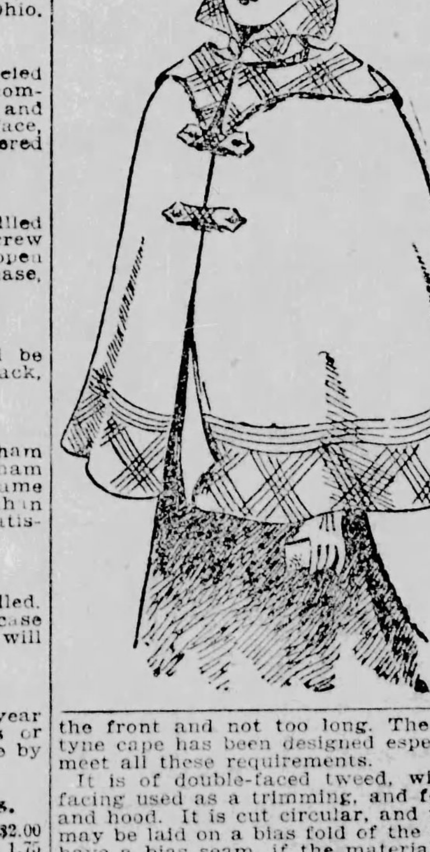
tractive model of a brown taffeta blouse, exquisitely garnished with a band of Persian embroidery. The blouse is made over a fitted lining, plain in the back and full in the front. The neck opens over a chemisette of cream gauze. The wide square collar is trimmed with the Persian trimming.

1719—Ballantyne Cape.

Sizes—Medium and large.

1727 Ballantyne Cape.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A cape to be a very desirable midwinter wrap, must fasten close up about the throat, must overlap, and be held snugly together down



the front and not too long. The Ballantyne cape has been designed especially to meet all these requirements.

It is of double-faced tweed, with plaid facing used as a trimming, and for collar and hood. It is cut circular, and the back may be laid on a bias fold of the goods or have a bias seam, if the material is narrow. The pattern is given for women, and for girls of 14 and 16.

1666—Eastbourne Jacket Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Eastbourne is the new London cut of tailor jacket. It has a fitted and seamed back, and the fronts are double breasted, with a single dart. It extends some three inches below the waist line,

and is cut in four shallow scallops. The material used is a gray checked tweed, lined with gray, and the trimmings on the cuffs and lapels are bands of white broadcloth and narrow black passementerie. The buttons are of tweed edged with black bone.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

WHEN BILLY GETS THERE.

When Bryan is elected, boys,
The sun will turn to snow,
And every kind of orchard fruit
On pumpkin vines will grow;
Queen Vic will put her crown in soak,
Or auction it away;
And Pharaoh's stiff will dance a jig—
When Bryan wins the day.

When Bryan sees the White House, boys,
A whale will climb a tree,
And flying trains without a bridge
Will cross the raging sea;
Sam Jones will go and preach,
December will be May,
And hobos will turn in and work—
When Billy wins the day.

The czar will run a free-lunch stand,
The dudes will all be dead,
Some Hottentot will find the pole
And stones will turn to bread;
The hash we eat will have no hairs,
Your baby will be gray;
We'll all go back to candles, boys—
When Bryan wins the day.

When all these things take place at once,
Upon a certain day,
You may be pretty confident
That Billy's had his way;
But until then don't worry, boys,
He'll still be near the Platte,
And history will forget the man
Who chattered through his hat.

—T. C. HARBAUGH.

The King of Italy gives seven appointed hours a day to conducting his administrative business.

CAMPAIGN IN MUSIC HALLS

Some New Gags Mixed With Left-Over Chestnuts.

The most popular of this year's crop of campaign jokes seems to be one sprung at the Victoria Music Hall by the Rogers Brothers. Gus Rogers starts in by saying that it looks as if McKinley will surely win.

"Why?" inquires his brother.

"There are more McKinley banners than Bryan banners in town."

"Banners don't vote."

"No, but they show which way the wind blows."

At every performance when this joke is sprung McKinley's name is received with loud applause. In fact, at all of the theatres a McKinley joke this year is more loudly cheered than a joke that favors Bryan, says the New York Sun. Even on the Bowery, a Democratic stronghold, where it is natural to suppose that Bryan jokes would go well, the Democratic candidate hasn't the better of it with the audiences. Many of the comedians who work off political gags, however, do so without prejudice to either candidate. A sketch team at Miner's Bowery, which essays political humor, tries a McKinley verse, sung by the male members of the team first, and then the female member switches onto Bryan sentiment. So everybody is pleased.

Harry Thompson, who is known as the Mayor of the Bowery, tells campaign stories about a stage German and an Irishman, who talk like this:

"Hello, Frankfurter, did ye iver know the politics av the moon? The moon is Democratic."

"I don't believe dot."

"Well, now listen. The moon looks like a silver dollar an' resimbles the picture av Jinnings Bryan, an' th' clouds indicate a clean swape in Novimber."

"Mike, dot's a pooty good yoke, but it don't indication like der sun do. He got politicals too. Did you ever notificat on dot when der sun sets he got a red ring around?"

"Phwhat the divil does that indicate?"

"Dot vere der gold standard. Did you too see der red, vhite and blue vhich vere dere? Dot is prosperity, more vages and prostection, und in der sun so bright is der picture of McKinley. So don't be so varm about der moon. Mebbe der sun can make it hotter as vhat you expect in November."

Here is a sample of the material turned out by talking comedians:

"Hello, pal, can you tell me where all the members of Tammany Hall are equally beautiful?"

"Give it up."

"In the dark. But say! What does Bryan want the Presidency for anyhow?"

"For Bryan. That McKinley, though, is a dangerous man."

"Why is he dangerous?"

"He takes life cheerfully."

"Do you think they'll embalm Croker when he dies?"

"No, I trust ice will be cheap when he dies. That reminds me of what my wife said to the ice that she put in the icebox this morning."

"What did she say to the cake of ice?"

"You dear little thing."

"Speaking about Croker dying, what do you think his epitaph ought to be?"

"His trust in the prophets was great, but his profits from trusts were greater."

"That was a touching incident."

"What?"

"Croker hitting the candidates for coin."

"I can tell you a capital thing for the candidates—cash."

"I got one for you. Why is Bryan like Oom Paul?"

"Give it up."

"Because he's a great bore."

"Stands to reason. Say. Can you answer this question? Why is Senator Tim Sullivan at the racetrack an agreeable fellow?"

"Give it up."

"Because he has such winning ways. But why is the issue 16 to 1 like a drunken man?"

"Because it can't stand alone; got to call upon trust for a bracer. Now, tell me why Bryan is like a retired carpenter?"

"Because he is an ex-plainer."

"When McKinley gets in he'll make a dollar bill go as far as a ten-dollar bill."

"How?"

"Send both by mail."

"Speaking about the money question, I believe Bryan is right when he argues that silver is better than gold. If you take a five-dollar gold piece and put it in your pocket it is only $5 when you take it out. But if you take a five-dollar silver certificate and fold it in your pocket you double it—don't you? And when you take it out you'll find it in-creases."

"Where does the candidate feel for the poor district leader?"

"In his pocket, of course."

"Why does Tim Woodruff wear a plaid waistcoat?"

"To keep a check on his stomach. You know Tim's a hearty eater. But here's one. Why is Bryan's boom like a candle?"

"The longer it burns the less it becomes. But I can give you the name of our next President."

"Bet you eight dollars and a half you can't."

"I'll take that bet—William."

USED TO KILL BIRDS.

I used to kill birds in my boyhood,
Bluebirds and robins and wrens,
I hunted them up in the mountains,
I hunted them down in the glens.
I never thought it was sinful—
I did it only for fun—
And I had rare sport in the forest
With the poor little birds and my gun.

But one beautiful day in the spring-time
I spied a brown bird in a tree,
Merrily swinging and chirping,
As happy as bird could be,
And raising my gun in a twinkling,
I fired, my aim was too true,
For a moment the little thing fluttered,
Then off to the bushes it flew.

I followed it quickly and softly,
And there to my sorrow I found,
Right close to its nest full of young ones,
The little bird dead on the ground!
Poor birdies! For food they were calling;
But now they could never be fed,
For the kind mother-bird who had loved them
Was lying there bleeding and dead.

I picked up the bird in my anguish,
I stroked the wee motherly thing
That could never more feed its dear young ones,
Nor dart through the air on swift wing.
And I made a firm vow in that moment,
When my heart with such sorrow was stirred,
That never again in my lifetime
Would I shoot a poor innocent bird!

—Boyce's Monthly.

SALLIE'S AUTOGRAPH FAN.

Sallie Saunders swept swishingly forward. She toyed with a large ribbed fan, and ever and anon hid her countenance behind its folds.

"Sallie Saunders," the Recorder said, "the officer states that you hurled maledictions, oaths, brickbats, old shoes, cuss words and broken crockery at the head of a Darktown preacher."

"Dat's all rite, Jedge Briles," replied Sallie as she raised her fan and took a simper behind the scenes. "Dat's all rite, but yer jest wait tell yer h'ar frum me."

"I'll hear from you now," the Recorder told her.

"Den, Jedge Briles," she said, "does yer ketch on ter dis fan in my han'? Hit am er autergrap fan, an' I habs de cullud gemmens what sosherates wid me ter write dere names on hit. Dat preacher, whut de perlize sez I frowed all dem t'ings at, cummed ter my house, an' when I axed him to write on de autergrap fan he took hit an' lowed dat hit war de handywurk om de debbil, an' he wrote on hit, 'Member dat yer am ob de goats.' I kin stan' er heap in dis wirl', but dere hain't no nigger, ef he does call hisse'f er preacher, whut am gwine ter say I is er billy goat."

"And so you thought you would make him feel sheep," Recorder Broyles said, "by producing a spectacular storm of cuss words and brick-a-brack?"

"I sho tossed er few t'ings at his ole head," replied Sallie.

"How many names have you on your autograph fan?" the Recorder asked.

"Five," was the reply.

"Then I will charge you at the rate of $1 a name for the autographs. You auto know better, Sallie."—Atlanta Constitution.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

Huyler's
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE
SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

SPANISH TURBAN NOW IN FAVOR

The turban holds high favor among the new fall hats, and this Spanish shape, lifted coquettishly from the head at one side, is particularly chic. The turban is made of folds of gray velvet, with an

over-drapery of white lace, which hangs over the brim. The underbrim is of closely crinkled gray peau de soie of a lighter shade than the velvet, and a cluster of gray roses caught close to the hair completes the artistic whole.

RABBIT, NOT RAREBIT.

The Proper Way to Spell the Favored Product of the Chafing Dish.

It is high time that all lovers of English should unite in common protest against that barbarous collocation of words "Welsh rarebit," says the New York Herald. Every now and then in the past some good man has raised his voice in a plea for the right phrase, "Welsh rabbit," and has then disappeared. Such staccato protests have proved unavailing. The word rarebit has now insinuated itself upon 99 per cent. of all the menus in New York. The smaller hotels caught the habit from the greater ones. The French and German hostleries imitated their American contemporaries. Nor is this the worst. Owners of chop houses and restaurants flaunt the offensive word on their gilded sign boards in the very faces of the public at large.

Now, why is this? Not a dictionary of to-day sanctions the use of "rarebit," though in a temporary aberration of judgment Worcester and Webster once did. Perhaps hotel men are too busy to consult dictionaries. Then let them hearken to the indirect reproof they are continuously receiving from their customers.

I have been in many, many places where the menus announce "rarebits." I have never heard any one order anything else than a rabbit. Nay, the very waiter who repeats the order to the cook says "Welsh rabbit."

That is, indeed, one of the most curious of all philological feats—that by which some amateur etymologist of the past forced the wrongful substitution of "rarebit" for "rabbit" upon the world. It has even been a common habit with the etymologist of this breed when the meaning of a word does not seem obvious to him to remedy the difficulty by a slight change that makes it seem superficially reasonable. Coming across the term "Welsh rabbit," he gazed through solemn spectacles at this mare's nest and decided that a bit of toasted cheese could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered a game animal, though it might well be a "rare bit," so he jumped at the conclusion that time and the corruptions which time effects must have done their evil work upon this word. Hence he decided to restore it to its original beauty and significance. Hence "Welsh rarebit."

Now this is all wrong. "Welsh rabbit" is a genuine bit of slang belonging to a large class of similar terms describing in mock heroic language the favorite dish or special product of a particular district. Here are a few examples that are absolutely analogous: In London a sheep's head stewed with onions is called a "Field lane duck." Potatoes are "Irish apricots" and "Munster plums." A herring is called in different localities of England a "Digby chicken," a "Norfolk capon," a "Dunbar wether," or a "Gourock ham." In France it is humorous to call a herring a "poulet de careme" (Lenten fowl).

In our own country, in New England, codfish is frequently known as "Cape Cod turkey."

Similar examples abound in the language of every country. Yet in the face of all these analogies the amateur etymologist refuses to accept the common sense explanation that the name "Welsh rabbit" is simply a humorous recognition of Taffy's fondness for toasted cheese.

And Psyche Sighed.

The clock struck nine. I looked at Kate,
Whose lips were luscious red,
"At quarter after nine I mean
To steal a kiss," I said.
She cast a roguish look at me,
And then she whispered low
With just the sweetest smile: "That clock
Is fifteen minutes slow."

—Anson Evans in Indianapolis Press.

Gets There in Time.

Aunty—Whom do you love best?
Dolly—Mamma.
Aunty—Who next?
Dolly—You.
Aunty—Who next?
Dolly—Baby.
Father (from the background)—And when does daddy come in?
Dolly—About 2 in the morning.—The Sketch.

Mint Spies.

Richmond Dispatch.

Quester—What provisions do they make in the government mints to guard against the employes filching the tempting coin?

Jester—Why, for that service they engage spies, to be sure.

Quester—That's the first time I ever heard of mint spies being used as a nourisher for honesty.

ALEJANDRINO'S LETTER

Its Falsehoods Set Forth by Consul General Wildman.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The following statement has been issued by the state department:

In a recent dispatch to the department of state under date of August 27, 1900, Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, consul general of the United States, at Hong Kong, comments upon the letter, as published in the press of this country of July 22, addressed to the Hon. George F. Hoar and R. F. Pettigrew, by J. Alejandrino, under date of April 12, 1900, and purporting to have been written from Sinukwan encampment, Philippine islands. In that letter Mr. Alejandrino said: "In April, 1898, in the absence of my chief, Gen. Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited through the American consul general at Hong Kong, Mr. Wildman, to have some interview with Admiral Dewey. My petition was favorably received, and I went with Mr. Andres Garchitorena and another Philippino (Sandico) on board the Olympia in the bay of Hong Kong."

"Then follows what purports to have been an interview between the writer and Admiral Dewey, in which Dewey promises the Filipinos independence, places at their disposal his fleet for the conveyance of both Philippino leaders and the arms, holds out the hope that the United States would supply them with further arms and assures them that the United States will not take one inch of the Philippine islands.

Mr. Wildman continues: "As I am personally acquainted with the writer (J. Alejandrino) and am familiar with all his movements while he was in Hong Kong and conducted whatever negotiations there were between himself and Dewey, I think it my duty to place on record a true statement of the affair.

"In the first place, I beg to say that Admiral Dewey never saw Alejandrino, or ever had one word of conversation with him. Just before Admiral Dewey's squadron was leaving for Mirs Bay, F. Agoncillo and T. Sandico representing the Philippino Junta in Hong Kong asked permission to have an interview with Admiral Dewey before he left for Manila. The professed object of this interview was to obtain his permission to reopen the rebellion against Spain, and to co-operate with our naval forces in case the United States determined to take the islands from Spain. I saw the Admiral personally regarding their request, and he said that I might bring out to Mirs Bay any three of the junta who cared to come. On April 27, I took to Mirs Bay in the tug boat Fame Sandico, Garchitorena and Alejandrino. On arrival at Mirs Bay the three insurgents were taken on board the Olympia and were assigned to Captain Gridley's room for the time being. After a council of officers in Admiral Dewey's room, at which among other things the feasibility of permitting the three Filipinos to go to Manila was discussed, the admiral requested his chief of staff, his flag lieutenant and myself to interview the Filipinos and report to him. As I said before, Admiral Dewey did not see any of the three men. The conversation was carried on in English between Sandico and ourselves, and very little of it was translated for the benefit of the other Filipinos. When we told them that Admiral Dewey was inclined to permit the three to go to Manila on the collier Nanshan if they could give any good reason for so doing, they informed us they did not wish to go to Manila until the American squadron had first disposed of the Spanish squadron. To quote from my daily journal, under date of April 27, 1898, regarding this conference: 'The upshot of the talk was that they did not expect to be taken off as they were, and although they were dying to fight for their down-trodden fatherland, they had left all their clean linen, tooth brushes, etc., in Hong Kong, and could not take so long a voyage without them. I told them that Hong Kong was the best place for them, and Captain Coghlan who came into the room made so much fun of them that at least one of the bold warriors, J. Alejandrino, a young fellow who had never smelled powder, decided to accompany the squadron if on Coghlan's guarantee he would be supplied with a new suit of underclothing. I was thoroughly disgusted with the outfit.' Garchitorena declined to accompany his colleagues on the excuse that his wife was ill. Sandico said he had no idea of going as he was a diplomat and not a soldier. I brought them both back with me in the Fame the same afternoon and Alejandrino was immediately taken to the collier Nanshan.

"After the battle of Manila Bay Admiral Dewey gave the Filipino permission to land at Cavite and join his friends. He, however, declined to do so unless the admiral furnished him with a marine guard. He remained on the Nanshan until it was convenient for the admiral to return to Hong Kong, which occurred within a fortnight.

"Alejandrino's subsequent history is well known to the military government in the Philippines: he loomed out as an insurgent general, a peace commissioner and a letter writer."

This dispatch from Mr. Wildman was referred to the navy department for the information of Admiral Dewey, who in his reply, comments thereon as follows:

"Attention is invited to the following extract from page 172, report of the Philippine commission, vol. 1:

"'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him then or at any other time.

"'The same is true of Alejandrino (whom, to the best of my knowledge, I have never seen), and of all other Filipinos.'"

ROBBERY THWARTED.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.—A shrewd attempt to rob the City National bank of Kansas City and the Commercial bank of Lawson, Mo., of $5,000 was thwarted yesterday and as a result Harry Turner and Robert O'Connor, telegraph operators, both of Kansas City, are under arrest.

Turner and O'Connor went to Lawson early this week and pretended to be looking for land. O'Connor, who, under the name of R. J. Rief, bore a letter purporting to be from the Lombard Investment company, of Kansas City, and gained some standing. Last evening, it appears, a telegram was sent to the Kansas City bank signed "Commercial Bank," asking that $5,500 in currency be sent by express to Lawson. The Kansas City bank this morning said that it had sent the money but the telegram never reached the Lawson bank. Instead O'Connor presented a telegram apparently from the City National bank ordering the Commercial bank to pay him the amount stated. The bank becoming suspicious telephoned Kansas City and O'Connor was placed under arrest in the bank while writing a draft. Later Turner was taken in. Investigation developed that the two men had telegraph instruments located outside Lawson and that they had sent the telegrams themselves.

TREASURE SHIP ARRIVES.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 15.—The steamer Bertha has arrived here from Copper River with 170 passengers and $75,000 worth of gold dust, the first from New Chisna and Christochina placers.

FREE HOME—RARE CHANCE!
Mill ons of acres of Government land left yet in several states. For particulars and best location address, with 25c silver, LEN. & BROKAW, 723 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The great trouble in trying to sell what are called patent medicines is that so many claims have been made for them that people don't or won't believe what honest makers say.

We have been telling our story sixty years. Did we ever deceive you once? If we make any statement that isn't so, we will stand the loss. Go to the druggist and get your money back.

Here's an example. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a good cure for a cough that comes from a cold. Your cough, if you have one, may not come from a cold; your doctor will tell you about that.

It is a straight medicine with sixty years of cures back of it. There isn't a ghost of the ordinary patent thing about it.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

THAT SULU "TREATY"

Assistant Secretary of War Points Out Bryan's Errors of Fact.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, has mailed the following letter to Hon. W. J. Bryan, which the latter will receive to-day:

"Chicago, Oct. 11, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—In your communication to me of the 10th inst., you refer to the fact that the Republican party adheres to its doctrine that the constitution cannot be extended to new territory acquired by the treaty-making power of our government, nor by the military commanders of our armies. You then declare that, therefore, the President was not obliged to refuse his approval to that portion of the Sulu agreement which permitted the temporary continuance of the alleged slavery in the Sulu islands. The point which I called your attention to in my communication was that the President did not refuse his approval, and therefore that portion of the agreement is not existing. I am gratified that you direct attention to the fact that the present administration does not require the force of constitutional provision to prompt it to recognize the rights of men. Permit me, however, to call your attention to the concluding words of the amendment to the constitution to which you refer: 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' While amendments to the constitution are under consideration, will you give an explanation of the discrepancy between your platform this year and the one on which Tilden made his canvass? Your platform declares: 'That we, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic.'

As framed by the fathers of the republic the constitution recognized slavery and provided that a slave escaping into a free state did not become free and must be returned to his owner—article IV., section 2, clause 3. The constitution as framed by the fathers did not contain the guarantee for the rights of our citizens provided by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The Tilden platform declared as follows: "For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the federal union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self-government." Why does your platform refuse adherence to the amendments to the constitution?

In view of your present contention might I beg to request an explanation of the concluding words of the Chicago platform of 1896, on admission of territories which reads: "We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory."

Very respectfully,
G. D. MEIKLEJOHN.
Hon. W. J. Bryan, Cleveland.

FARM AGAINST WIFE.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 13.—If McKinley is elected Horace Wade, of Tipton, Ind., will lose a farm, but if Bryan wins he will gain the wife of Francis L. Terbott, of Peoria, Ill. The bet has been duly registered and is deposited in a hotel safe in this city. Terbott is a traveling man who believes that McKinley is a sure winner. Wade is the owner of 1,000 acres of western farm land rich in cattle and crops, and he as firmly believes in Bryan. Wade, Terbott and his wife lived in the same section several years ago, and both men were suitors for Mrs. Terbott's hand. Terbott won, and though the men have been on the most friendly terms there have been many jokes over Terbott's success.

Wade and Terbott met at a hotel in this city. Wade had been to New York to ship some stock and Terbott was making his eastern trip. Politics arose in the course of the conversation. Terbott remarked he was so sure of McKinley's election that he would bet his wife on the result. Wade said: "I'll wager my farm against her." The agreement was written out and the hotel clerk made stakeholder. Then the question arose as to what the wife would say.

Taking a blank Terbott wrote: "Wade wants to bet his farm against you on Bryan. Is it a go? Answer."

In due time he received the reply: "Go ahead. It's a sure thing."

The wager was accordingly made. Terbott says he has not the least fear of being an enforced grass widow after the election.

Merritts Arrive Home.

New York, Oct. 13.—Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt arrived here to-day from a protracted tour of Europe.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Gold Democrats Will Bury Bryan and Save Party From Imperialism.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—A special to the Tribune from Louisville, Ky., says:

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has replied to the letter written by Mr. John S. Green, of this city, inquiring if the former president had changed his views on the financial question as expressed in his letter to Chicago business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveland, in his letter, which is dated Buzzards Bay, October 7, 1900, replied as follows:

"I have received your letter inclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try.

"I have not changed my opinion as then expressed in the least."

The letter referred to concluded as follows:

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman as he sees the money he has received from his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries of the humble home.

"I will not believe that if our people are afforded an opportunity for intelligent sound thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The Times-Herald publishes the following special from Walter Wellman, its Washington correspondent:

Ex-President Cleveland's letter against free silver and Bryanism is hailed here as the final blow against the scheme to populize Democracy and the country.

Mr. Bryan was already beaten. He did not have one chance in a dozen to win the election. His chances are regarded as even smaller now that the ex-President has expressed his opinion.

There is much comment here upon the fact that of all the members of the cabinet of President Cleveland only one, Mr. Olney, is supporting Mr. Bryan. Former Postmaster General Wilson did write a letter some time ago in which he veered toward Bryan, but nothing has been heard from him since. All the other members of the Cleveland cabinet are either keeping quiet or actively supporting McKinley.

It would not be easy to magnify the importance of this fact. It signifies precisely this:

The Democratic party is not united upon Bryan and Bryanism. As in 1896, so in 1900, a large element of the conservative men of the Democracy will vote for the Republican candidates in order to put a quietus upon those present tendencies of their party which are abhorrent to them.

Ex-President Cleveland's letter, as it is viewed here, simply means that the sterling Democracy of the country, which so long followed his able leadership, will not be tied to the Populist outfit which now has control of the party. The attitude of these Democrats as the campaign progresses becomes less and less purely negative and more and more positive. In New York, in Maryland, in Illinois, in Indiana, everywhere they are showing activity.

The result will be that Bryan will not carry a single state of the North east of the Mississippi river. He will, in addition, lose the border states of Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. Kentucky is likely to be almost as close as it was four years ago. Indiana, the only doubtful state of the North, will go for McKinley by 10,000 majority upward.

West of the Missouri river Bryan cannot carry any Pacific coast state, nor the Dakotas, nor Wyoming, nor Kansas. The odds are about even in his own state of Nebraska. Of the five mountains states of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Montana and Idaho, Bryan may carry two or three, possibly all. But they will cut no figure.

McKinley and Roosevelt will have a greater majority in the electoral college than McKinley and Hobart had in 1896.

With many Eastern Democrats Ex-President Cleveland's anti-Bryan letter raises a new question. It is this: As long as Bryan is to be beaten anyway, is it not their duty to see to it that he is beaten so badly he cannot bother them for years hence? Mr. Bryan has promised not to be a candidate again if elected. But he has pointedly intimated that if defeated he will bob up again in 1904 and demand a third nomination. Eastern Democrats are afraid of him. They want him eliminated once for all. Many of them think the only way to do it is to bury him so deep in November that he will never be able to get to the top again.

In the closing days of this campaign, the result of which is already known, the word is likely to be passed among the Cleveland Democrats: "Bury Bryan." In that way and that way only, many of them think, can the way be prepared for the reorganization of the Democracy upon solid lines for the campaigns of the future.

Vatican Official Arrested.

Rome, Oct. 13.—A minor official of the Vatican has been arrested on the charge of giving the thieves access to the room from which the sum of about 350,000 lires was recently stolen.

AMONG THE CLERGY.

Coffee Being Replaced by Postum Food Coffee.

"I am the wife of a minister. About three years ago a warm friend, an exemplary mother and the conscientious wife of a minister, asked me if I had ever tried giving up coffee, and using the Postum Food Coffee. I had been telling her of my excessive nervousness and ill health. She said: 'We drink nothing else for breakfast but Postum Food Coffee, and it is a delight and a comfort to have something that we do not have to refuse the children when they ask for it.'

"I was surprised that she would permit the children to drink even the food coffee, but she explained that it was a most healthful beverage and that the children thrived on it. A very little thought convinced me that for brain work, one should not rely upon a stimulant such as coffee is, but should have food and the very best of food.

"My first trial of Postum was a failure. The maid of all work, brought it to the table lukewarm, weak, and altogether lacking in character. We were in despair, but decided on one more trial. At the second trial, we faithfully followed the directions, used four teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let it boil full fifteen minutes after the real boiling began, and served it with rich cream. It was delicious and we were all won.

"I have since sung the praises of Postum Food Coffee, on many, many occasions and have induced numbers of friends to abandon coffee and use Postum, with remarkable results. The wife of a college professor said to me a short time ago that nothing had ever produced so marked a change in her husband's health as the leaving off of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee." Edith Smith Davis, Appleton, Wis.

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FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.
Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following
Proposition:
We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.
REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.
WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.
305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.
We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

RACINE HOSIERY
AGENTS WANTED to represent the famous RACINE HOSIERY. Sold direct to the consumer. We are manufacturers of the famous RACINE FEET, new feet for old hosiery; one of the best selling agents' novelties put out in years. Sample pair ten cents. Write for terms.
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A conservative investment in a well developed LEAD and ZINC property. BONDS will be given to refund your entire investment. A strictly gilt-edged proposition. Full investigation invited. Send for reports.
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FREE TO MEN
A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty; never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt, giving the various ingredients to be used, so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to JOHN P. [illegible], M. D., 48 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., requesting the free recipe as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

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RASSIEUR'S STAFF.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Commander-in-Chief Rassieur, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order issued, has announced his official staff and the committees which will have charge of various branches of the organization's work during the coming year. The staff appointments announced are:

Inspector General—Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

Judge Advocate General—James H. Wolff, Boston.

Senior Aide de Camp and Chief of Staff—Edward N. Ketchum, Galveston, Tex.

Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration—Leo Rassieur, St. Louis; Frank N. Sterret, St. Louis; William Armstrong, Indianapolis; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, O.; W. F. Connor, Dallas, Tex.; Nicholas W. Day, New York; H. O. Dodge, Boulger, Col.

Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service—Joseph W. Kay, New York, chairman, Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.; I. F. Mack, Sandusky, O.; H. H. Cummings, Tideout, Pa.; Watson W. Eldredge, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Pensions—R. D. Brown, Zanesville, O., chairman; Charles C. Adams, Boston; John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.; Daniel Sickles, New York; A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee; O. H. Coulter, Topeka, Kan.

Committee on School Histories—Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa., chairman; A. O. Marsh, Winchester, Ind.; W. I. Palmer, Carthage, S. D.; William Olin, Boston; Rev. D. C. Milner, Chicago; Thomas B. Rodgers, St. Louis.

Committee on Fredericksburg Battlefield National Park—Edgar Allen, Richmond, chairman; James F. Morrison, Philadelphia; D. R. Ballou, Providence; James Dolan, Watertown, N. Y.; Henry Taintor, Hartford, Conn.; D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.; Peter S. Ayers, Wilmington, Del.

Committee on Erection of a Monument to the Loyal Women of the War—E. T. Trence, Minneapolis, chairman; Charles Townsend, Athens, O.; S. R. Burnett, Washington, D. C.; Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, New York; W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati; George A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Washington Gardner, Lansing, Mich.

Allen C. Blakewell, of Lafayette Post, No. 140, New York city, who for several years has been in charge of the movement to secure the introduction of military instruction in the public schools, is re-appointed and placed in charge of this important work.

BOTH COAL AND GAS.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 15.—Coal and gas in paying quantities were found east of this city to-day at a depth of a little more than 1,000 feet. The gas will be piped to the city at once if the supply holds out, as it promises to do. A vein of coal that may reach two feet in thickness was found

Written for The Blade.

FATHER, DON'T SELL THE FARM

By E. S. L. Thompson.

There's a heavy debt, but we'll work and pay,
Father don't sell the farm!
For it's been your home since your childhood's day,
There's a heavy debt, but we'll work and pay!

This is the hearth that our grandsire made,
Father don't sell the farm!
There are the trees he planted for shade,
And the long, low porch whereon you played!

There are the andirons, shining bright,
Father don't sell the farm!
Grandmother says 'tis a pure delight
To watch the flames in the soft twilight!

There's a heavy debt, but we'll work and pay,
Father don't sell the farm!
For it's been your home since your childhood's day,
There's a heavy debt, but we'll work and pay!

FREEDOM TO THINK. THE PERPETUAL LIGHT.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Freedom to think is the first step towards complete liberty.

Among the changes which the century has brought is that one embodied in the above sentence. Not that we have arrived at that blessed condition in which one can think as he pleases and yet have his friends, neighbors and the community at large, respect his opinion as something to which he has a right, however much it may differ from their own. They will let him build a house that is an architectural horror and never dispute his freedom to do so, but when he strikes out into a new line of thought that differs virtually from their own ideas, they are often inclined to a harsh judgment, and he is lucky if the opposition stops there. These later years, however, have removed some of this pressure of traditional opinions and given more "freedom to think."

I cannot help believing that an approach to "complete liberty" might be made by many more people if they could dismiss fear from their reckoning and only hold fast to their own sense of right. For let it be remembered that complete liberty does not, in any sense, mean complete license. It is rather that which comprehends the highest degree of self—controls the doing of the duty which "freedom to think" has made evident, without fear of consequences.

The majority of us do not take what freedom we already have to think for ourselves, but hire others to think for us, or accept the opinions which have been handed down to us through many generations and formed under very different circumstances. Not that we should arm ourselves against teachers. That would be foolish indeed, but we need to reserve the right to decide for ourselves whether the teachings ring true to our own consciousness.

It is this freedom to think, and the will to use that freedom, which are necessities to-day for the wise solution of the many problems forging to the front to be solved. No one has a right to be unthinking because it is easier. With half an eye it can be seen that the time is pregnant with great changes socially, politically, industrially, and more important than all, yet consequent on all, spiritually. Indifference would seem to be impossible.

While the outer world is stirred and tossed in agitation over coming events, in the quiet of their laboratories students of science are working away to make nature give up more and more of her wonderful secrets. Lately their discoveries have followed each other with such rapidity that we have almost ceased to be surprised at what once would have seemed a miracle. It is almost as if invisible powers had conspired together to bring to the knowledge of man those things which would move him to a deeper sense of the infinite majesty and glory of the Presence that makes them possible.

One of the latest discoveries of which little has been said, but which seems to be an undoubted fact, is what is named the perpetual light. The discoverer is a woman, Madame Sklowdowski Currier, of the Municipal School of Physics, of Paris, and she has been awarded one of the regular prizes of 4,000 francs and given a place of honor in the French Academy of Sciences.

The report which I read, said: Three years ago any person who offered to produce light without energy would have been looked upon as a dreamer. But the wonderful properties of that X-ray set men to thinking. It then became apparent that there was more than one form of radicent energy, all of them having the same qualities in certain directions, but certainly different in others. The most powerful rays of the sun were utterly unable to pass through even a thin sheet of card board, while the X-ray, too feeble to be seen, is able to pass through pieces of wood and metal. This made it apparent that the power of the light in some directions was not entirely due to the material consumed. The action of the X-rays in causing certain metals to become luminous started investigation along other lines.

The result of all this was the discovery of what is named radium, which has the property of emitting a glow of considerable power. Its permanence was carefully tested by Professor Bach, of Berlin, who stated that he could discover no waste of material even by the use of his most delicate instruments, and he gave as "his verdict that it would take a million years to destroy the luminosity of a piece only a quarter of an inch square."

It can readily be seen that the possibilities of use of such a substance are almost countless. As it stands, it is strong enough to produce a distinct photographic impression in about fifteen minutes.

It is impossible to imagine how far these discoveries may be carried even in the next few years. It only goes to assure us that what is unknown is infinitely greater than what is known; that close at hand lie forces far beyond in power those which man has yet known and controlled; that only a veil falls between the seen and the unseen, and that little by little the human mind is learning how to lift it so as to get a glimpse at what lies beyond.

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Cozy Corner.

Mrs. E. B. S., of Montana, seems to have solved, to some extent at least, the servant girl problem, which is causing so much comment in domestic circles just now:

Is it not wonderful, the encouragement we feel when we learn that some one else recommends or suggests the things we have been doing? It increases our confidence in our own abilities, and strengthens us to act upon our convictions another time.

I have never thought of myself as being a very bright or original woman, but have conducted my household affairs in what seemed to me to be a common sense manner. Imagine my gratification at reading in a recent number of a standard magazine, a paper in which a well-known authority on such matters recommended the same methods I have been using for years. With this support, I think I may mention some of them without danger of misleading young housekeepers.

In the matter of servants, I do not believe in making them "one of the family," because they are not, and never can be, satisfied and content with that which "the family" enjoys. When I engage a maid, I have her work fully explained to her, and she understands exactly what is expected of her. I tell her the sum I expect to allow for our monthly expenses, including breakage and other accidents, and say that if, by her carefulness and economy, there is any surplus at the end of the month, I shall divide it with her. Even though this sum be very small, I find it an incentive to carefulness on her part.

As soon as a maid has been with me long enough to become accustomed to our ways, I ask her to arrange the meals and allow her to do the buying for them. In this way, she is taught in one very important branch of domestic economy, which she can learn only by actual experience.

Her room is clean and pleasant, and while I provide the important articles of furniture, I encourage her to add the little adornments that make it seem more homelike herself, giving her time and instructions for making table covers, mats, etc., occasionally presenting her a picture or a vase for flowers. She feels a sense of proprietorship in the room and takes more interest in keeping it orderly. She does not care so much for going out, preferring to sit in her room to read, or sew, or entertain her friends, whom she is very proud to show her "home."

I have pursued the plan of which I have mentioned this one feature for twelve years, with but one change of girls, one having left me two years ago to be married. I think my success in making my girls my friends instead of mere wage-earners is due to the fact that I never forget that they are women, like myself, and have their days and times of discouragement and weariness, when allowances must be made for them; that there was never a piece of china that could be broken which was worth my lowering myself in the eyes of my maid and in my own self-respect, by scolding her for breaking it, nor which would atone for the hard feelings such scolding would cause her to have for me; that they must have some time for rest and pleasure, and if they take that pleasure in a different manner from what I should, I have no right to interfere or forbid them, as long as it is harmless. Lastly, I feel that besides paying them the money they earn, I am, in a measure, responsible for the well being and doing of those who are for a time members of my family, and endeavor to have them feel that I am a friend who, by my age and advantages, am able to advise them for their good.

A young girl, who does not wish her name given, sends this statement and inquiry:

Something very unpleasant has recently occurred in our quiet little country town. A young girl, 18 years of age, eloped with a man of 40. Not only is he old and homely, but he has been a drunkard and a licentious man all his life. The girl knew all about him, and yet she left a good home and the most indulgent of parents to go with him.

She has written to her father that they are married, and are coming back to this place to live as soon as the talk about them ceases. Her family are heart-broken over her conduct, and her former companions do not know how to receive her. If we pay no attention to the past, and welcome her back as if nothing unusual had occurred, will it not be giving our tacit approval of what she has done? On the other hand, as one of our girls has said, she will have sorrow and suffering enough without our adding to it by barring her from our social gatherings. We wish to do right, and ask your advice.

Mrs. Jenny V. Burrit, of Oklahoma, writes of a very pleasant experience this summer:

I have just returned from my first visit east of the Misssissippi river, and I have seen many things that interested me and helped to make my visit one to be forever remembered.

I would like to tell you of all the pretty things I saw in the different houses where I visited, but as it would fill a book to do so, I will just mention one room where I slept that seemed to me to be as nearly perfect as it is possible for a room to be.

The walls were tinted in pale green, the ceiling pale blue, and they were separated, or rather blended by a frieze of shades of pink. I never thought it could be possible for those colors to look well together, but they did, and the shading was so gradual that you could scarcely tell where one color ended and the other began. The furnishings of the room carried out the color design of green and pink, and it was altogether an ideal room for a weary traveler to enter.

Among the decorations one especially claimed my attention. It was a banner of pink silk, which hung near the head of the bed, and on which were printed these words:

"Sleep sweetly in this quiet room,
O, thou, whoe'er thou art;
And let no mournful yesterdays
Disturb thy peaceful heart.
Thy Master is thy changeless Friend,
His love surrounds thee still.
Forget thyself and all the world—
Put out each glaring light;
The stars are watching overhead—
Sleep sweetly, and—good night."

It seemed a welcome and a benediction in one, and I was not slow to accept its suggestions.

Mrs. W. S. W. asks for a recipe for curing a disease of the scalp, for a preventative of grey hair and for a list of books that will be helpful in raising young children. For the first, she had best consult a reliable physician, as she may need some special treatment.

"Subscriber" writes: Please tell me of something that I can use to remove the hair from my baby's forehead. It grows too low down.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER?

What will it matter in a little while
That for a day
We met and gave a word, a touch, a smile,
Upon the way?

What will it matter whether hearts were brave
And lives were true;
That you gave me the sympathy I crave,
As I gave you?

These trifles! Can it be they make or mar
A human life?
Are souls as lightly waved as ruches are
By love or strife?

Yea, yea! a look the fainting heart may break
Or make it whole;
And just one word, if said for love's sweet sake,
May save a soul.

—May Riley Smith.

ECONOMICAL COOKING.

As a general thing the successful saving of "left-overs," from meals, according to the various recipes given in our cook books, is found to be as impracticable as the following of the daily menus that are published. The reason for this is that in small families many of the articles mentioned in these bills of fare are not relished by the average family and any attempt to substitute other things for these will result in utter confusion as each meal is planned with reference to the others.

Another fault is the expense of these dishes. To an experienced and well-to-do housekeeper, the matter of a pound of butter or a dozen of eggs may seem of little moment, but to a young wife who must keep her expenses within a certain limit it means much. It is almost impossible to provide just enough food for a meal for two persons, and yet the small quantity left is not enough to use again without adding much more to it. The crying need of to-day is a book of recipes for two people, which will not require that the economy comes in using left-overs.

In a large family where there is a variety of tastes, these menus can be used with more success, but for the many newly married couples who are just beginning housekeeping something else is needed, and The Blade cook invites those who read this column to send recipes for cooking different dishes for such families, giving the exact quantity of each article used and the manner of their preparation. By doing this, a long felt want will be supplied, you will be the means of saving many a young wife from tears of discouragement and her husband from dyspepsia.

From The American Kitchen Magazine, are taken two recipes that were given at the Chautauqua Summer school, and which are really practical and adapted to a small family. The first is a

Bread Pudding.

A small portion of the egg and milk left after crackers had been soaked for cracker toast; a handful of raisins cooked till tender; some bread-crumbs, and sugar and spice added and the whole stirred over hot water until the egg was cooked. Then it was packed in a small mold (a coffee cup would answer for this purpose) and kept hot until needed. When turned out of the mold it was a delicious bread pudding that cost so little that the expense could not be estimated.

Egg Fondue.

One-half cupful each of bread crumbs, milk and cheese, with one beaten egg; cooked over hot water till the cheese is melted and the egg cooked firm, will make a very savory addition to breakfast or luncheon and this quantity will be plenty for two persons.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

ABOUT CHINESE WOMEN.

There are no old maids in China, as a husband is provided for each girl. He may not be to her liking, but she has no choice in the matter and a husband she must and does have.

The Chinese Empress' feet are not bound and so opposed is the court to this fashion, that no women with deformed feet are allowed to come within the palace walls.

A Chinese woman never sits at a dining table in the company of men. If she happens to be present at a banquet, she sits modestly and silently behind her husband.

It is an unusual thing to see a woman of the Yellow Kingdom with any head-covering other than her own elaborately dressed and stiffened hair.

At the Chinese theatres the fair sex invariably sit in the gallery, while their lords and masters occupy the seats on the floor of the theatre.

Foreign visitors to Chinese theatres in America are always seated upon each side of the stage while between the rows of spectators the actors proceed unconcernedly with the play. Chinese women never take part in a drama, as their roles are always filled by men.

Finger-nails of great length are one of the pet vanities of the Chinese race. To such an extent do they carry this notion that they wear silver or gold protectors three or four inches long, to save the nails from accidental breaking. Both men and women indulge in this fancy, and the poor man or woman who can grow the nail of the little finger an inch or more is very proud of it, because it shows they are not obliged to do menial labor.

A Chinese wife never appears before her husband with uncombed hair or untidy dress.

According to Confucius, "woman is subject to man; she cannot herself direct affairs, but must follow the rule of three obediences. At home before marriage she must obey her father; when married she must obey her husband; after her husband's death she must obey her son. She may not presume to follow her own judgment."

The following couplets show the difference with which the birth of a boy and a girl is received in China:

A son is born on an ivory bed,
Wrap him in raiment of purple and red;
Gold and jewels for playthings bring
To the noble boy who shall serve the king.

A girl is born, in coarse cloth wound
With a tile for a toy, let her lie on the ground.

and under the bed she goes three days after her birth with a tile in her hand for comfort and solace.

DAINTY WORK FOR DAINTY FINGERS.

For gifts at any season, or for preserving photographs and prints from dust and injury, there is no way so pretty and so economical as the Passe partout framing. The materials used are simple and inexpensive, and the work can be done by any one who has patience. The necessary materials are heavy card-board, glass and the prepared paper-binding. A sheet of card-board large enough to frame a dozen 7x9 pictures will cost 30 cents, the roll of glue-prepared binding, 10 cents, and the glass a few cents only.

The picture to be framed may be pasted on the front of the card-board, which is to be cut with reference to the size of the picture and the width of margin desired, or an opening can be cut in the board and the picture placed back of this before the glass is laid over it. In the latter case, the opening should be bound with the paper binding. Lay the glass evenly over the picture and place the binding (after moistening the glue) on the front of the glass. Turn the whole picture carefully over, keeping it exactly where it should be and smooth the paper binding down firmly on that side, folding it neatly at the corners. Small rings, or loops of ribbon, can be fastened to the back of the card-board with pieces of the binding, through these the cord for hanging the picture is placed.

The plain, or colored, Perry Pictures framed in this manner are very acceptable gifts to children, or can be placed in school-rooms to illustrate the studies in history or nature. If a grey card-board is used the opening can be bound with a gilt paper, producing a very pretty effect when colored pictures are used.

OUR WONDER COLUNM.

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a goddess of the northern mythology, and was the daughter of the dwarf Svald; but being received among the Aesir, she became the wife of Bragi. She possessed a precious apple by the use of which the gods preserved their perpetual youth. She was carried off by the giant Thiassi with the assistance of Loki; but the gods sent the latter after her, to bring her back, which he did, after changing himself into a falcon, and the lady into a nut.

C. M. B.

2.—CHARADE.

How many ones we cause to two,
By a careless word alone;
If you would spare your friends complete,
Pray guard your look and tone.

ILLI NOIS.

3.—FOUR OF DIAMONDS.

```
      X           X
    X X X       X X X
  X X X X X X X X X
    X X X       X X X
      X           X
    X X X       X X X
  X X X X X X X X X
    X X X       X X X
      X           X
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I. U.—Consonant, an epoch, peevish, to request, consonant; R. U.—Consonant, an animal, disposals for a consideration, a receptacle for liquor, consonant; L. L.—Consonant, a deed, marks of wounds, endeavor, consonant; R. L.—Consonant, to strike, a muscular cord, a number, a consonant.

ELFA.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A note is given for $5,000.00 due in 5 years at 5 per cent interest. What sum of money paid annually will discharge the debt at the end of the time?

W. T. OREGON.

5.—QUERY.

Who can give the name of the most renowned king and leader of a numerous people in the fourth century, who was buried in three coffins; the first of gold, the second of silver, and the third of iron?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"By pushing steadily, nine hundred and ninety-nine people in a thousand will yield to you."

B. AND Y.

Answers to Puzzles of October 4.

1.—Via Dolorosa (Way of pain).
2.—"There is something more than (a two-thirds vote of Congress) necessary to make (a constitutional amendment).
3.—di.
4.—Words forming double acrostic: ransack, ixolite, lacerta, Elohist, yellows. Primals, Riley; finals, Keats.
5.—The first telegraph line in America extended from Washington to Baltimore, and was built by means of an appropriation made by Congress. The first message was sent May 27th, 1844, was dictated by Miss Anna Ellsworth, and read: "What hath God wrought!" This was followed by the announcement for President of the nomination of James K. Polk.
6.—Victor Hugo wrote:
"Good actions are the invisible hinges of the door of heaven."

Chat.

Correct solution were received from W. T. Oregon, Pauline, Flayne Blayne, W. A. Hoyt, and W. P. E.

G. W. R. sends a very neat diagram of his flag pole problem, proving that his answer was correct. If any of the "dissenters" would like a copy of it, and will send the Schoolmistress a stamped envelope she will be pleased to forward it. Thank you, G. W. R.

Pauline, your memory is excellent.

W. P. E. sends one of the squares of Blue Eyes' pedro puzzle, and says if he can serve them one at a time he will do the rest.

W. A. Hoyt says: "I take back all I said about crescents."

W. T. Oregon claims that the solution of some of the arithmetical problems given recently, call for a knowledge of algebra and geometry, and says he has forgotten both; so a purely arithmetical question (one of his own by the way) is given to-day.

WITH HOOKS OF STEEL.

An occasional review of a new book longer than can be given elsewhere in the paper will be sure to interest The Household. The following is one:

A story full of striking incidents which follow each other so rapidly that the interest of the reader never flags is entitled With Hoops of Steel, by Florence Finch Kelly. The scene is the borderland of Texas, and the principal characters are three ranchmen, strong, hardy fellows, who love adventure, are full of reckless daring, and yet warm of heart, and, in the main, clean in life and benevolent in action. Whatever desperate deeds they do are rather the result of circumstances which seem to demand them than of desire to make trouble. Bound together by a friendship that knows "no shadow of turning," each is, in his own way, an original character, utterly unlike the other two. Of the three, however, Emerson Mead is the leader and the real hero of the story. Here is his description:

"He was tall and broad-shouldered, straight in the back and trim in the girth, and he sat on his horse with the easy, unconscious grace of a man who has lived much in the saddle. His black sombrero shaded a dark skinned face, tanned to a rosy brown. An unshaven stubble of beard darkened his cheeks, and a soft, drooping black moustache covered his lip. A constant smile seemed lurking in the corners of his mouth and in his brown eyes. But his face was square, firm-jawed and resolute, and had in it the look of a man accustomed to meet men on their own ground and to ask favors of none."

The action centers around the quarrel between the Fillmore Cattle company, of which Colonel Whittaker is the manager, and the other cattle rangers, of whom Emerson Mead is the leader. Into the quarrels enters politics, Whitaker heading the Republicans and Mead the Democrats, with the result of dividing the village of Las Plumas into two parties. These fell into the fashion, when any excitement threatened, of each taking a side of the principal street and glowering thence at each other. And the excitements came with great frequency, as the reader perceives in following the story.

The women who take part in the thrilling events described are but two, Marguerite Delarue and a young Mexican girl. The former is loved by Emerson Mead whom her father hates; the latter enters only indirectly into the plot, though bearing an important part in the final denouement.

It is not necessary to enter here into the spirited narrative. The movement never flags from first to last, and if sometimes there seems an excess of wild, reckless adventure, the remembrance that it is upon the borderland of civilization where the events are occurring, sweeps away any question of incongruity. And wonderfully dramatic is the description of some of the scenes. The wild ride of the three friends from Las Pampas after Emerson's escape from prison is one; his headlong rush with the frightened herd of cattle in the storm is another; and the finding of the lost child is a third, while the story of the long wandering of Wellesly through the canons and over the white wastes of the desert holds the reader breathless.

The tale is vigorously told and well sustained. It is a novel of adventure and not of purpose. Whatever fault there may be lies, as said before, in the rush of action, which leaves little room for contrast with more peaceful happenings.

Special mention ought to be made of the illustrations, which are in soft colorings, and exceedingly spirited and true to the thought of the writer. The subjects are also well chosen, the pictures making still more vivid some of the most thrilling episodes in the narrative. The drawings are the work of the well known artist, Dan Smith.

With Hoops of Steel comes from the Bowen-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

"THE BOY WAS LIFTED TO THE SADDLE IN FRONT OF THE RIDER."
—Copyright by The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The Youngfolks

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Happy Sue" gives three reasons for her absence:

I will take a few moments this dreary autumn day to explain why I have never visited you since I was admitted to your circle. In the first place, I am very diffident and afraid to "speak in meeting," so have been listening and trying to become better acquainted before writing. Another reason is that I have a family of little ones to care for so do not have very much time for writing, but your letters are a source of great pleasure to me and I hope that you, who have more time than I, will write often.

"Nellie, Mo." sends us some figures which are instructive as well as interesting:

I wonder if the M. G. R's will be tired if I send them another description? If not I will tell them about the Statue of Liberty on the island at the entrance of New York harbor.

As you all know this statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France. It was designed and made by Auguste Bartholdi and is estimated to have cost $700,000. It weighs 225 tons and is the tallest statue in the world, being 305 feet high. From the heel to the top of the head is 111 feet and 6 inches; length of hand, 16 feet 5 inches; of index finger, 8 feet; of nose, 4 feet 6 inches; right arm 42 feet; thickness of arm 12 feet; of waist 35 feet; width of mouth 3 feet; of eye, 2 feet 6 inches.

Forty people can stand in the head and 12 in the torch in which is an electric light of 50,000 candle power. There are 403 steps from the base to the torch.

You will see from these figures the Miss Liberty is a good sized young woman, considering that she is but five years old.

"Will's Wife" tells of a bit of her western life. I enjoyed the poem studies very much although I never contributed to them, and I expect that I shall enjoy the letters just as well as every thing in the M. G. R. is nice to me.

I must tell you of a little visit I made this summer. When at home we live within sight of the Rocky Mountains and it has been my great desire since I came to Colorado to make a closer acquaintance with them. We had thought we might find the time for this trip this summer, but it has not come yet. Instead my husband had to go with the other men out on the range which is on the other side of nowhere (so it seemed to me) and as I absolutely refused to be left behind, he was obliged to take me along.

There among the rattlesnakes, coyotes, antelope, hundreds of range cattle and horses, we lived—no, we stayed—for three weeks, our nearest neighbor being several miles distant.

With all the drawbacks, there was something almost sublime in living so near to nature and nature's God, far away from the noise and confusion of civilization, but I was very glad indeed when we returned to that civilization.

"Rattlesnake, Tenn." I am an interested member of the M. G. R., and should be very sorry to have it discontinued. I have not been at all interested in the poem studies and so gave my place to those who were, for I have been taught from childhood that without interest in a subject no one can make a success.

I think perhaps this is the reason many have failed to write and that they will now come back with the merry, old-fashioned letters. In order to make such a department as this a success, there must be variety so that all may be pleased.

"Libbie I. Bover," from Michigan, asks for admission and would like to know our rules. You of course understand, Libbie, that you are to endeavor to live according to the motto printed at the head of this column carrying its precepts into your daily life. You are also to write something of general interest to the other members, at least twice a year; these letters must be written with ink and on one side only of the page.

If you wish to do all of these things faithfully, you can consider yourself admitted to full membership.

"Fern Glendale" says: The M. G. R. has been of great benefit to me and I am proud to be called a member of it. I shall miss the poem studies very much but think that a variety of letters may be more interesting. I have a letter written by John E. Short and sent to the M. G. R. in May, 1898. It is very interesting and I have often wondered why he does not come again.

Certainly we will all hope that "Prairie Maiden" may be very successful in the life she has just entered upon. I have had longings for such an opportunity to gain more knowledge, so can realize what it must mean to her to have this privilege.

Miss Prudence thanks Fern for the nice things she said of the Chaperone, and trusts that her desire for a higher education may be granted.

With this characteristic letter from "Sun Flower Kid," the meeting will adjourn until next week:

Shall the M. G. R. be discontinued? No, never, should be the verdict of every wide-awake member. I quite agree with those who would dispense with the poem studies, not only for a while, but for ever. I do not think the expected result was produced by them. Let us have the good old times we used to have when all the members could take part.

"Isabel," don't you know that "Indian Bill" is dead and buried and that Sunflower Kid has taken his place? I think I have done better than you in some respects, Isabel.

I may be a little late in presenting my opinions, but for a while I was attending our Country Normal school, and since have been busy with my work. I have said good bye to the Indian Territory and shall this winter teach the youthful Kansan. With always the best wishes for the Merry-Go-Rounders, I will say good bye.

Do not forget our Hallowe'en party. "Buckeye Schoolma'am" has already sent her contribution to the evening's pleasure and it is a very one, too.

Coralyn offers such an excellent suggestion that it must be given now, in order that it may be acted upon this year.

It looks selfish for me to ask admittance to the Hallowe'en party without bringing something for your entertainment, but I want very much to attend and hope the time may come when I shall be able to do more for our column than merely tell you of my unfailing interest.

In many places it is the custom to make Hallowe'en a time for playing all kinds of mischievous pranks, often causing much trouble and annoyance to others. The influence of our circle is far reaching, and may we not this year discountenance by our example, all sports which can cause discomfort or vexation to any one, making it an evening of innocent frolic and pleasure.

"RIGHT ABOUT FACE."

"Now, right about face!" September cries.
"Right about face, and march," cries she;
"You, Summer, have had your day, and now,
In spite of your sorrowful, clouded brow,
The children belong to me.

"Come, fall into line, you girls and boys,
Tanned and sun-burned, merry and gay;
Turn your backs to the woods and hills,
The meadow ponds and the mountain rills,
And march from them all away.

"Are you loath, I wonder, to say farewell
To the summer days and the summer skies?
Ah! the time flies fast, and vacation is done;
You've finished your season of frolic and fun;
Now turn your tardy eyes

"Toward your lessons and books, my dears.
Why, where would our men and women be
If the children forever with Summer played?
Come, right about face," September said,
"And return to school with me."
—Mary D. Brine in Harper's Young People.

THE AMBITIOUS SPIRIT OF MARY LOUISE

In the sixteen years of her life, Mary Louise Claflin had never spent a night away from home. This circumstance, which seemed to the girl indicative of cruel disfavor toward her on the part of fate, was easy of explanation. In that quiet New England village, where both wealth and want were rare visitors, people seldom went away for the summer, or sent their daughters to boarding school.

As for visits to relatives, Mrs. Claflin's only brother had been in California for twenty years, and of Mr. Claflin's sisters, one lived in a lonely farm house somewhere up in the hills—a place so bare of

UNTIL AT LAST THE TRUNK STOOD PACKED.

attractions, according to Mr. Claflin's boyish memory, that East Winstead had become a gentle joke in the family chronicles—the desirable end of the most towering ambitions; which ambitions were owned chiefly by Mary Louise. So to the Claflin young people the only doorway to the great outside world was that of Mr. Claflin's younger sister, who had married a well-to-do lawyer in New York.

And Mrs. Tremont had been not unmindful of her duty toward her relatives; Felicia and Tom and Emily had more than once visited her; but for Mary Louise, down at the bottom of the list, the happy hour had never struck. Twice, indeed, she had been invited, but once her Cousin Evelyn had been taken ill with scarlet fever, and the other time Mary Louise herself had sprained her ankle. So Mary Louise believed in an adverse fate.

One rainy summer night, when the family were all gathered in the sitting-room, she spoke up suddenly: "I don't see what's the use of having a good mind if one is never going to be allowed an opportunity of broadening it."

There was a stir about the table; Mary Louise's remarks were quite apt to cause a sensation. Her mother looked puzzled. Her father glanced over his newspaper at his youngest daughter and waited, but Tom doubled up with tormenting laughter.

"Poor Polly-Lou!" he said, tenderly. "It must be hard. I never was burdened with greatness myself, but I've always heard 'twas painful. You have my profoundest sympathy."

Mary Louise flushed, but she did not change her statement. There was something stanch about her; she had meant no conceit in her remark. She looked across at her father, who was the one who oftenest understood.

"How can one," she persisted, seriously, "if one never goes anywhere or sees anything?"

"I have it!" Tom interrupted, with dramatic inspiration. "You shall go to East Winstead—I will pay your fare myself! Never let it be said of Thomas Claflin that he was unmindful of the genius growing up at his side! Pack your trunk, Polly-Lou! To East Winstead you shall go to-morrow!"

Mary Louise, disregarding her brother, still questioned her father with pleading eyes. He smiled across at her, remembering the impatient dreams of his own youth.

"There's time yet, little girl," he answered. "Suppose we go out on the piazza for a promenade, and talk it over?"

Mary Louise sprang up eagerly. Many a difficulty had been cleared away in a walk with father; but as she threw open the door the light fell upon the dripping figure of one of their neighbors.

"I guess I'm too wet to come in," he returned, in answer to Mary Louise's invitation. "I just thought I'd leave your mail, since 'twas on my way; thought likely wouldn't any of you be going to the office to-night."

Mary Louise took the handful of mail—two or three newspapers and one letter—and holding the door open, lighted the neighbor down the path. But the strain upon her politeness was evident by the slam with which the door blew shut; she knew by the envelope that the letter was from Aunt Felicia, and the consciousness of what it might contain coming so close upon her cry, thrilled her to her finger-tips. She carried it to her mother and then stood waiting.

"Aunt Felicia says," her mother answered Mary Louise's beseeching eyes, "that she wants one of the girls to spend August with her at Long Island. She wishes that she could invite two of you, but as she expects several other guests, including Miss Gates, she has not room this summer. But whichever one of you decides to go, she promises the happiest month that she can give."

Mary Louise grew white with excitement. To meet Miss Gates, the celebrated writer! Mary Louise, in her wildest dreams, had never thought of anything so wonderful. Had not Miss Gates been for two years past the ideal of all her most exalted ambitions! And to see her—to talk with her—to live with her for days! Then Mary Louise awoke to the eager planning of the girls.

"We must make her the prettiest traveling dress we possibly can contrive," Felicia was saying. "It's Mary Louise's first journey, and she must be fitted out properly."

"I'll see to her hat," Emily put in. "No, you needn't look at me, Mary Louise; you haven't any say in this whatever; the going is your part, but the getting you ready is ours."

"But," Mary Louise stammered, bravely, "it doesn't seem right; neither of you ever saw Miss Gates; and I could wait!" That last word was rebellious, but she conquered it.

"Yes, I suppose you could," Felicia returned, briskly, "but I don't see that's any reason why you should. No, you're going this time, Mary Louise, and no mistake! You may as well consider that settled once for all, and make up your mind what color you want for your traveling dress."

So, then, Mary Louise surrendered herself to the delicious whirl of preparations, and walked the next ten days with her face full of radiant dreams. Her mother, in secret moments, grieved over it a little; it hurt her that the child seemed so utterly happy at the thought of leaving home; her father understood.

"The wanderlust is in her veins; she can't help it any more than the birds can. Let her try her wings, mother. She'll come back to the old nest gladly enough. Our girls aren't the kind to have their heads turned by a month of fashion."

And so Mary Louise's mother hid her fears, and brought down from a chest in the garret the blue silk dress. A dozen times before it had been taken out and laid aside as too good to cut up, but now Mary Louise was to have a silk waist made of it. Girls never had too many pretty things; and Mary Louise should not be ashamed before all those people.

So the planning and the work went on until at last the trunk stood packed ready for the morning start. How many times Mary Louise had crept up to the garret in days that now seemed ages ago, and climbed up on that old trunk and dreamed of the journeys it had taken! After all, that wistful dreaming seemed nearer than this strange bright reality.

A whistle at the foot of the stairs interrupted her glowing thoughts. The whistle was Tom's, and his voice followed it. "Polly-Lou, here's a letter for you!"

Mary Louise shut the trunk and ran downstairs; she had been expecting instructions from Aunt Felicia in regard to trains.

"It's Aunt Felicia's letter," she explained, tearing the envelope open. "I do hope I can take the morning train! It seems to me I couldn't stand it not to get there till night, and have to wait another day before I see the ocean! I—"

The sentence was broken abruptly. She read the note once, twice, and then without a word handed it to her mother and walked across to the window. In the silence that followed she could hear the letter being passed from one to another; nobody had the heart to read it aloud.

It was a very short note to mean so much. Aunt Felicia was plainly sorry for the disappointment to Mary Louise, but it could not be helped. Mr. Tremont's only sister was ill, and the doctor had ordered her to spend six weeks at the seashore, and as she had no one with whom to leave the children, they must come, too; and an invalid, three children and their nurse would so fill the cottage as to make any other guests impossible. Aunt Felicia did hope that Mary Louise would not be very greatly disappointed, and begged her only to consider it a postponement of her visit; she must come to New York in the fall.

The letter reached Tom last; he read it and gave a long whistle. "If fate hasn't made a muss of it again!" he exclaimed. "You'll have to take my advice, Polly, and go to East Winstead; there's nothing else left."

Felicia, longing to comfort her sister, darted an indignant glance at him, but Mary Louise, turning from the window, said soberly:

"I think I will."

There was a moment of consternation too great for words; then the chorus broke out:

"O, Mary Louise, not really!"

"You never could stand it in the world, child, 'way up there on the top of nowhere!"

"I know it's hard, dear, but we'll make the summer as pleasant as we can, and, after all, October will be here in two months."

But Tom marched solemnly across the room. "I should esteem it an honor to be allowed to shake hands with you, Polly-Lou," he said, approvingly. "That's what I call grit."

(To Be Continued.)

THE HAGUE COURT

And Settlement of Chinese Matter--Three Nations Favor Plan.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Russian suggestion that the international court of arbitration of The Hague be given jurisdiction over the divergencies of views arising on the question of Chinese indemnities, was submitted to Secretary Hay by M. De Wollant, the Russian charge d'affaires in Washington, in a note on October 3. It has received the adherence of the American, the French and the Russian governments, thus giving the suggestion the approval of three of the foremost powers and strong assurance of its general adoption. Mr. De Wollant's note has not been made public. It can be stated, however, that it was the result of extended exchanges between the French and Russian governments relative to the six proposals in the French note. It expressed approval of the various proposals, and then added the new suggestion relative to giving The Hague tribunal jurisdiction on indemnity in case there should be a divergence of views. Not being a formal proposition, but merely an incident to the approval of the French note, it has not called for a formal reply of acceptance, but the Russian authorities have been furnished with a copy of the American reply to the French note wherein our approval is given to the Russian suggestion, so that it is none the less effective in giving American adherence to the plan. It is understood also that Austria and Italy, and probably Japan, look with favor upon The Hague suggestion. The movement promises to give the first practical realization to the czar's movement in bringing about the international congress of the Hague. The court of arbitration has received the approval of the various governments represented at The Hague, and its formal organization is in progress.

The importance the United States attaches to it is indicated by the choice of ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator George Gray, of Delaware, as the American members of the tribunal.

TRIBUTE TO CHAFFEE.

London, Oct. 16.—Dr. Morrison, in the Times this morning, describes the occupation of Pekin and the demonstration of the Forbidden City. In connection with the latter incident he emphasizes the self-denial of General Chaffee, which has not received, he says, proper recognition.

"The American troops on the 11th," the correspondent remarks, "fought their way, driving the Chinese in front of them, to the gateway. There was then no agreement to hold General Chaffee back. He might have pressed on, taken the palace and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. It would have been a fine prize, and the temptation must have been great, but Gen. Chaffee, possibly acting under Mr. Conger's advice, refrained. It was a noteworthy act."

WILL START FOR PEKIN.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Count Von Waldersee, an official telegram announces, will start for Pekin from Tien Tsin to-morrow. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected the telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The semi-official press to-day admits that there is no further doubt regarding the reported removal of the imperial court to Si Ngan Fu. This admission is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Su's return to Pekin is now highly improbable, although his presence there is absolutely necessary to effect lasting peace.

The Freisinnige Zeitung has placed itself on record as believing that "all that is requisite for enforcing public security in Chi-Li could be done by the chief of police of Berlin, instead of Count Von Waldersee." A number of jingo papers viciously attack this statement.

DIPLOMATS CONFER.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—A despatch received here from Tien Tsin, dated October 12, says:

"At a conference of the diplomatists at Pekin, October 8, the German note of October 1 was discussed. In regard to the first point, whether the list of ringleaders contained in the Chinese emperor's edict was complete the conference declared the name of the chief culprits, Tung-Fuh-Sian and Yu-Hsio, were omitted.

"On point Two it was decided that the punishment was inadequate.

"On point Three it was concluded that the penalties must be carried into effect by delegates of the legations."

GERMANY HOLDS BACK.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Germany is the only power which has not replied formally to France's note on China, though she has verbally accepted its terms. Japan's answer, received to-day accepts the proposals, retaining only one condition, this refers to the permanent prohibition of importation of arms. While agreeing with the principle, Japan offers suggestions as to how the prohibition can be best accomplished.

A dispatch at the French foreign office from Hankow dated Oct. 13, says the Chinese court arrived at Sian-Fu October 12.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 12.—The Wisconsin has just completed the most successful trial trip ever made by a battleship and she is pronounced the finest vessel ever turned out by the Union Iron Works. At the start many things seemed against a successful trial. An easterly wind was kicking up a choppy sea and threatening a squally voyage. After a preliminary spin over a part of the course the big vessel steamed full ahead, passing the eastern beacon at 10:20 a. m., at a speed exceeding sixteen knots. The course was marked by the battleship Iowa, gunboat Ranger, training ship Adams and cruiser Philadelphia. Between the ranger and gavieta wharf the Wisconsin gained her maximum speed of 18.54 knots per hour and maintained throughout the westerly course an average speed of 17.89. The average speed of the entire run—sixty-four knots—was 17.25 knots per hour. The only other battleship approaching this speed is the Alabama, which averaged 17.13 knots and attained a maximum speed of 18.03 knots. The average number of propeller revolutions during the western run was 119.34 per minute and on the return 119.15, a difference of only .19 of a revolution. So close a run has never been made before. The average steam pressure was 180 pounds and the vessel was under forced draught. The boiler valves lifted frequently. When at her maximum speed the vibration was slight. Approximately the horsepower was 11,800. It is expected that the tidal corrections when computed will indicate greater speed than recorded, as the current was against the vessel for a longer period than with her. The weather continued squally, some rain falling until more than half the course was completed. After turning at the western beacon off Point Conception, she had a white cap sea, bows on for nearly one-fourth of the return course. She shipped no water forward, but the water rose in the bow wave 25 feet. From start to finish there was not a marring incident, not an irregularity in the movements of the machinery. Without stopping the engines the trial board took charge of the ship after the run and put her through the required evolutions.

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BOER ACTIVITY

Postpones the Return of Lord Roberts to His English Home.

London, Oct. 16.—Commenting upon the activity of the Boers and the statement from Cape Town that Lord Roberts has postponed his home coming, the Standard says

"There are certain indications pointing to the conclusion that unexpected difficulties have arisen which Lord Roberts deems grave enough to demand his presence for some time to come. All the facts suggest that it is impossible yet to denude South Africa of any substantial portion of the large army now engaged in dominating a sullen and recalcitrant population."

The editorial finally calls for the severest measures against irreconcilable Boers—prompt and ruthless punishment for every insurgent burgher caught in delicto.

The editorial concludes with the statement that "the imperial government has the country's mandate, and need not be afraid to act vigorously."

ROBERTS THANKS BULLER.

Pretoria, Oct. 15.—Lord Roberts, in an army order announcing the return of Gen. Buller to England, thanks Sir Redvers for his great services while he was commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa and for the ability with which he carried out the operations while serving under Lord Roberts which the order declares "resulted in the collapse of the Boers in the eastern Transvaal."

KILLED SEVEN BOERS.

London, Oct. 15.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Saturday, October 13:

"A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort Thursday. Col. Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer laagar at dawn, killed seven, wounded nine and captured eighteen."

Reoccupied by British.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 10.—The British forces have re-occupied Smithfield, Rouxville, Wepener and De Wets Dorp, Orange River Colony.

TAMPERED WITH TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following interesting dispatch:

"From an English telegraphist, who was controller of telegraphs for the Transvaal, I learn that there was systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war, in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers. He says that Mr. Kruger was constantly wiring to the commanders inquiries as to how many of the British had been killed, and that Gen. Cronje, after the fight at Magersfontein, wired Mr. Kruger that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield.

"Early in the campaign, Commandant General Joubert appealed to Mr. Kruger to stop the Boers looting, but he received no reply. Later on, he wired from Colenso, advising the president to sue for peace. Mr. Kruger replied: 'Have you lost faith in God?'

"On another occasion, when the Boers were suffering severe reverses, Mr. Kruger wired to all the generals that 10,000 men were coming to their assistance from the Cape."

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 12.—Smith College girls occuping the gilt-edged "Plymouth Hall," many of whom are New York girls, are planning a coon hunt to take place one night next week. A coon supper is to be given at the hall after the hunt.

A man who is an expert coon hunter, with his dog, has been engaged. The dog is an old hand at treeing coons and gets a coon every time he goes out.

PERILOUS TRIP.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 10.—I. B. Hanna, cousin of Senator Mark Hanna, and superintendent of the forest reserves for Arizona and New Mexico, and A. F. Herman, supervisor of Grand Canon of Colorado forest reserve, almost perished of thirst and hunger on the desert while making a trip from Colorado river to the Utah state line, investigating the forest reserves. Forty miles south of Lee's Ferry their horses escaped. There was no water and the men started out across the desert. They tramped all day. Hanna was so exhausted that he could not proceed at night, but Herman continued the search for water. He finally found a supply and after refreshing himself returned with water to Hanna, whom he found unconscious and almost dead. After being without food for two days Hanna and Herman were discovered by a cowboy wandering aimlessly about.

NOTHING SEEN OF HER.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 15.—The sealing steamer Kate, which has just visited Cumberland Inlet with supplies for the American whaling station, reports that nothing has been seen or heard of the Peary steamer Windward. Hope of her return this fall is now practically abandoned.

QUEER THINGS AT PEKIN

All Kinds of Money--Sales of Loot--Our Soldiers Better Than Others.

Pekin, Oct. 15.—A money changer with a few thousand dollars capital could make a fortune here in the course of a few weeks under the present conditions. Coins and bank notes of all nations float around and are generally accepted by everybody. The Mexican dollar, which is the coin of commerce in China, generally goes in ordinary times at the rate of two for one American, now, however, for an American $5 gold piece, you get $14. The reason of this is that the sovereign is the best liked coin and the Japanese and Indian soldiers are anxious for gold. At the prize fund sale of loot which takes place daily at the British legation, Colonel Scott T. Moncrieff, the presiding officer, takes in coin and bills of almost every civilized power and has a regular list of exchange based on the value of the Mexican dollars in which coinage the bidding takes place. The price of lump silver is going down, partly because men with large amounts endeavoring to leave have had their silver seized by the military powers and a demand made as to where they obtained it.

In a campaign like the present, where the troops of so many nations have met and watched one another's peculiarities and characteristics, the conduct of the troops of any one nation as a whole is especially interesting to watch, and America can proudly boast that the men representing her in China have proved themselves the equal if not the superior of any troops in China.

The unexampled conduct of the Americans has given General Chaffee an influence at the meetings of generals which are held every other day ahead of that of any other general. It is not disparaging either General Chaffee's hard common sense, which, according to other generals, has helped them solve many a knotty problem nor his personal popularity, both among the diplomats and the generals, but it is unquestionable that his influence has been greatly increased through being the leader of a body of men who have distinguished themselves not only in the face of the enemy but equally so as against the temptations that exist in a city like Pekin under existing conditions. It is also said among foreign officers that the workings of the adjutant general's office of the Americans is much quicker and much more satisfactory than that of any other nation, and probably the best known and liked officer of the American forces among foreign officials, with the exception of General Chaffee, is his adjutant general, Captain Hutchinson, of the Sixth cavalry.

THE YOUTSEY CASE.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 10.—One of the most remarkable scenes ever enacted in a Kentucky court occurred last night in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel, the defendant himself being the chief participant. The courtroom was crowded at the time and the excitement was intense. Dee Armstrong, the Louisville detective, had just told of his talks with Youtsey before and after his arrest. Then Arthur Goebel was put on the stand, and Judge Ben Williams, who for the first time appeared for the prosecution, did the questioning.

Arthur Goebel said: "I talked with Youtsey the day he was arrested late in the afternoon in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother."

Just at this point Youtsey arose behind his attorneys and in a loud voice said, "It is untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life nor he to me."

Colonel Crawford told him to be quiet and sit down and others took hold of him.

"I will not sit down. I never said a word to that man—it is untrue." He was shouting by this time and every one was becoming excited. Youtsey's wife sprang to his side, and, while endeavoring to make him sit down, could be heard saying:

"Now you have killed my husband I suppose you are satisfied." Then Youtsey hysterically shouted again: "I am innocent—there is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away." Two or three deputy sheriffs went over and grabbed him. He struggled wildly and said: "Let me alone—I will not sit down." Arthur Goebel meanwhile sat sphinx-like in the witness chair and never turned his head. Finally after Youtsey was forced into a seat he shouted again: "Goebel is not dead—all the demons in hell could not kill him."

"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not behave himself put handcuffs on him," said Judge Cantrill. Meanwhile the audience could not be forced to keep their seats until the judge threatened to fine those who stood up. Youtsey settled back in his chair, closed his eyes and seemed in a state of collapse. He waved his handkerchief above his head in an aimless sort of way and groaned and cried hysterically. Finally quiet was restored, and Judge Williams asked Arthur Goebel another question when Colonel Crawford asked a postponement of the trial until to-morrow, owing to the defendant's condition. Judge Cantrill said he could see no cause or reason for the defendant's outbreak, but in justice to his attorneys he would postpone the case until to-morrow. Mr. Franklin said the commonwealth had not the slightest objection to adjourning until to-morrow and court so adjourned.

Youtsey still occupied his chair with his eyes closed apparently in a half-fainting condition. After the crowd passed out Jailer Reed and deputies carried Youtsey to the jail as he was unable to walk. Various reasons are assigned for his outbreak, the first being that his long confinement and strain of the trial caused him to become hysterical and lose control of himself. Another is that he is really demented as shown by his remark that Goebel was not dead. He is being attended by physicians and relatives at the jail, and his condition is deemed critical.

TRIAL MUST PROCEED.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 15.—After a protracted argument Judge Cantrill today overruled a motion for a further continuance of the case of Youtsey charged with being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel. Attorneys for the defense declared that Youtsey is in a serious condition but the prosecution held that Youtsey is able to hear, understand and reason, and that he cannot always talk. While Dr. Knox was testifying the door of Youtsey's room opened and he could be heard groaning and sobbing hysterically. Judge Cantrill, in overruling the motion said that all the reports of the defendant will be preserved under the law. He said he had no discretion in the matter and that the trial must proceed. The commonwealth was given until 2 o'clock to say whether it would object to allowing the defendant to remain in the jury room during the trial.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 16.—Henry E. Youtsey, on trial charged with being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel, was still unable to enter the court-room to-day. Lying on his bed, he was drawn to the door of the jury room, in plain view of those in the court-room, and the trial proceeded.

Wharton Golden was sworn and testified that he never told Rev. John Stamper or Mrs. Stamper that he was to get $5,000 for his testimony, or that if he could see Colonel Campbell he could get $10,000. Continuing, he testified, as in Powers and Howard trials, denying all the statements attributed him by the Stampers, L. F. Sinclair and others. W. H. Culton was re-called and denied saying he had a contract for immunity or had told anyone that Wharton Golden "got them all in this trouble." Arthur M. Goebel, re-called, said he had "never testified in any of the cases until yesterday."

Don't cut corns. Use the magical **A-CORN SALVE.** Postal fetches a trial box free. **Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.**

MINERS' CONVENTION

Accepted 10 Per Cent Advance if Other Conditions Are Met.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 16.—That there is a positive assurance of the end of the strike of the anthracite miners seems certain to-day in view of the preparations which are being made all through the Lackawanna valley for the resumption of work. The coal companies are crowding their mine sidings with empty cars and the end of the week will find thousands of cars in place where formerly only hundreds were to be seen. This is done in order to be prepared for the great demand for coal which will necessitate the running of the mines and breakers to their utmost capacity for weeks in order to get the stock ahead to meet the winter's demand.

Getting Restless.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16.—Some of the striking mine workers in the Wyoming valley are getting restless over the delay in settling the strike. Many of them expected to be at work by to-morrow, but it now looks as though the fifth week would go by without operations being resumed. The operators here are still of one mind and say: "If the men want to return to work at the 10 per cent increase orginally offered they are at liberty to do so."

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—The joint convention of the antrracite miners, which began yesterday, again went into executive session shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. It is believed the convention will get through its work tonight. There were numerous conferences between officials of the United Mineworkers and also among the delegates, but when the convention went into session to-day no definite plan was in view.

The convention, immediately after being called to order, plunged into the discussion of the 10 per cent net increase, and the wage scale, in all its various phases, was thoroughly gone into by the delegates. Finally, a motion was adopted that a committee on resolutions be appointed for the purpose of presenting to the convention something tangible on the wage scale and also on the other grievances. The delegates were invited to give the committee suggestions. The resolutions committee was made up of thirteen members, as follows:

President Mitchell, the three district presidents, Nicholls, Duffy and Fahey, and three delegates from each of the three districts.

The convention, shortly before noon, took a recess until 1:30 p. m., in order to allow the resolutions committee to prepare a set of resolutions to be presented at the afternoon session.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mineworkers of Illinois, addressed the convention during the morning session, and informed the delegates that the bituminous miners are willing to render the financial aid, if necessary.

From what can be learned from the delegates most of them favor the acceptance of the operators' offer of a 10 per cent net advance, providing they will make some concessions in the other grievances. Many of the delegates feel that an agreement will be reached before night.

WHAT OPERATORS SAY.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 15.—Operators who were interviewed last night and asked what are the prospects of anthracite strike being settled said the men can return to work again as soon as they accept the offer of the companies to increase their wages 10 per cent. Officially they do not know of any overtures by the strikers for a settlement on any other basis. They have read of the action of the convention at Scranton, but it was a convention of United Mine Workers, and they do not and will not recognize the union.

Their first official knowledge of any proposals by the strikers will be when the men of each company, represented by a committee, call on the officials of the company and declare the men have agreed to go back to work if the operators will grant their requests, and then they will submit the resolution of the convention as their proposal for a settlement. This is the only way in which the operators will receive any communication from the men. These will probably be made to-day, and the operators will return the answer that the men can either accept or refuse their offer of 10 per cent. as it was made on October 1 and afterward and as it has remained since unchanged.

Several of the companies have made no offer of any increase, and what answer they will return is doubtful. The proposal of their employes will have to be differently worded from that of the others, as it will bind the men to return to work providing the operators grant what the convention specifies. In mining circles the end of the strike is not expected for some time, and then only by the men giving in. The operators will stand by their first offer and say they will not increase. Superintendent Lathrop, of the Lehigh Valley Company, said: "The operators will not agree to continue the payment of the 10 per cent. increase for any fixed time. The other demand—abolishing the sliding scale—does not apply to this region, although the Lehigh Valley Company has some collieries in the Lehigh and Schuylkill region which pay by that system. Here the men are paid by the car. The operators say, however, that the question of the sliding scale was not discussed at any meeting of the operators, and it is impossible to say what they would do with it. The impression is that the operators would not object greatly to trying a new system of payment.

"As to arbitration, the operators are utterly opposed to it, and will refuse it in any form. They are willing to take up any grievances with their men, but they have always been so, and this is no change. Markles' experience with arbitration, they say, has shown them the folly of trying it, because it is altogether one-sided. Despite the fact that each of the Markles' 2,500 employes had signed a contract to submit to arbitration any grievances they had, they all went on strike at President Mitchell's order, without attempting arbitration. The operators declare an agreement to arbitrate would be binding to one side only; that they would be held to it and the men would not."

MACHINERY TO TRANSVAAL.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Shipment of mining machinery to South Africa has been resumed by the Fraser & Chalmers company. Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery, which could not be delivered because of the Boer war, is now going forward and new orders from the Transvaal region are coming in rapidly. The big plant is taxed to its capacity and there is business enough in sight to keep the establishment busy for months.

The indications are that the Transvaal will soon enter upon an era of prosperity such as it has not known before.

BRYAN IS BEATEN.

McKinley Will Have 276 Electoral Votes, Bryan But 171.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Sun publishes the following special dispatch from Chicago:

"The Sun on Monday last told how the Hon. Henry S. New, Republican national committeeman for Indiana, believed that the Hoosier state would give a larger plurality than it did in 1896, when the plurality was 18,181. Last night Vice-Chairman Henry C. Payne, of the Republican national committee, said:

"We have taken Indiana out of the doubtful column and put it in the Republican column, because our advices from there agree that there is no doubt the state will go for McKinley. The thirty days' poll shows that our majority there will be greater than in 1896. The national committee also has confirmed the reports received from Kentucky about Republican gains: These reports justify us in expecting a Republican majority of 10,000 in Kentucky. The poll of Kansas is nearly completed and indicates a Republican majority of about 25,000."

"How about Maryland and West Virginia?"

"There is a reaction among the voters of Maryland which will help the Republican ticket," said Mr. Payne. "The same is true of West Virginia. We have no fear of either state. I also have received a letter from O. J. Salisbury, national committeeman of Utah, saying the Republicans there are stirred up and working hard. He adds that he will be surprised if Utah does not give a Republican majority this year.

"There is no doubt," added Mr. Payne, "that the Democrats are on the run. This Indiana news is wonderful, and conditions will continue to improve now that Ex-President Harrison has expressed himself on the issues of the campaign."

Mr. Payne speaks of the "thirty-day poll." It is the poll in the canvass made thirty days before election.

The Sun will be at liberty to announce within a few days the authority for the statement that the best and most complete investigations from a source which is not associated with either of the national committees gives the following states to McKinley on election day. California, 9 electoral votes; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; and Wyoming, 3; total, 276.

The vote for Bryan, as ascertained by the same high authority, will be: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; total, 171.

The foregoing figures have been compiled by one of the ablest men in the United States backed by sources of information which are utterly conservative and accurate. At the proper time, when the Sun is at liberty to give its authority for these statements, the states of Maryland and Kentucky may be included in the McKinley column.

PECKHAM FOR M'KINLEY.

New York, Oct. 10.—Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the most prominent lawyers in New York, who was nominated for the supreme court of the United States by Grover Cleveland, will support McKinley. In a letter printed in the Evening Post he says:

"I look at the question of McKinley or Bryan from the standpoint of a lifelong Democrat—of one who believes that the best government is that which governs least—of one who is an anti-imperialist of the most pronounced type; who is anti-protection and in favor of free trade, and who on all of these questions entertains the most profound convictions; whose sympathies and feelings are all with the great mass of the toilers of the world rather than with their employers or task-masters; who is optimist enough to believe that this world might with the knowledge even now held by the human race be made a heaven upon earth, and pessimist enough to realize that what must first be done presents an almost insurmountable obstacle—yet with all this I am compelled now, as in 1896, to leave my party and to add my vote and support in favor of the Republicans, with whom I have hardly a political sentiment in common."

Giving his reasons for opposing Bryan he says:

"If he is an honest man and has the convictions he avows, his first and greatest effort would be to promote the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

"His next step would be to so organize the supreme court as to take from it the functions, the exercise of which has made it great, and which have differentiated it from any court which ever before existed.

"His next step would be to prevent the use of soldiers to quell violence by a wild mob if it happen to be a mob of labor strikers.

"These and other things of the same kind are certain to come if Mr. Bryan is elected and can carry out his purpose. In my judgment, to have them or any of them attained would be unmixed and unqualified evil."

1,000 NEW FACTORIES.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.—Michigan's record of new factories during the last four years, as shown by a canvass just made by state officials, is 1,005, not one of which was in existence prior to January 1, 1897. At the time of the canvass, these institutions were employing a total of 23,000 persons, and their pay rolls aggregated $23,000 a day, or approximately $1,500,000 a year.

These new institutions are scattered all over the state, every county being represented in the enumeration. The most extensive among them are the nine beet-sugar factories and the several cement factories that are being operated. One of the results of the increased avenues of employment is the great difficulty that is now being experienced by lumber operators in securing men for work in the camps, even though the wages offered are nearly 40 per cent higher than four years ago.

CIGARETTE GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Richmond, Oct. 13.—A highly romantic story is that surrounding the approaching marriage of Wessau Edward Washington Reagan, of Ash Flat, Ark., and Miss Ellen S. Crawford, a cigarette girl of this city.

For six years Reagan has worshipped a photograph of Miss Crawford. He has come one thousand miles to see the original and now their first meeting is shortly to be followed by their wedding.

Miss Crawford, in packing cigarettes, slipped a miniature photo of herself into one box instead of the regular card. Her name and address was on the back of it and fate made Mr. Reagan the purchaser of that box. He fell in love with her picture and corresponded with the original.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

NATIVE MAGISTRATES

In Manila Guilty of Gross Curruption and Bribery--Not Fit to Rule.

Manila, Saturday, Oct. 6, via Hong Kong, Oct. 11.—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, is now attracting public attention more than ever and has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all Filipinos and developments have proved that the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice. The dissatisfaction with and complaints against the existing courts are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case. Charges have been filed and evidence in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly collection of fines of the four native justices is estimated at $6,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than a hundred dollars monthly and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom," and that in many instances magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there was over fifty established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the court room and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's supreme court.

The members of the Taft committee are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States for the native magistrates.

LADRONES IN LEYTE.

Manila, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel ladrones are actively plundering, the disturbers following off tactics, while the Americans pursue in the mountains.

General Mojica's officers are surrendering and his soldiers attempting to escape to Samar in boats, are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrilas and ladrones, when questioned, stated that on the fifth instant 30 Americans attacked 45 rebels, rifled their stronghold in the Camarine province and routed them, killing ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded.

Twenty men of the 32d infantry is an engagement on the 10th inst., in Batan province, had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine commission, of which Judge Taft is the president, to-day passed eight other bills of minor importance, including one for an increase of civil salaries of the municipal departments, including the navy school teachers; for the organization of the mining and forestry bureaus; appropriating $7,500 in gold for the construction of a garbage crematory at Manila; and for the organization of the insular auditor's office.

Wright's bill asking for a million dollars in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements elicited comment from the representatives of Manila's international chamber of commerce to the effect that, as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end, the merchants should belong to the board controlling the construction; and that as the United States had collected $3,000,000 in gold since the occupation by imposts for harbor improvements, he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds, and suggested the use of a special fund.

The discussion was deferred until Friday.

SHIELDS RESCUED.

Manila, Oct. 15.—Captain Devereaux Shields who, with 51 men of Co. F, Twenty-Ninth regiment, U. S. V. infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the island of Marundique, was recovered yesterday by the American rescue force, with all the members of his party.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following account of the rescue of Capt. Shields and his command from the Filipinos has been received at the war department:

"Manila (no date).—Adjutant General, Washington: Information from Marinduque, just received, is that Capt. Shields and 48 men, of Co. E, Twenty-ninth regiment, one civilian, an American negro, prisoners in the hands of the insurgents, have been turned over to Gen. Luther R. Hare. More particulars are expected soon, giving the names of the killed and wounded.

(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

FIGHTING IN PANAY.

Manila, Oct. 13.—Adivces received here from Iloilo Island of Panay, under date of Friday, October 12, say that Company "D" of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, was attacked on the previous day by a force of Tagalogs in Panay. The enemy, it is added, lost twenty men killed and forty wounded, while the Americans had two men wounded. Twenty-two prisoners and twelve rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The Tagalogs were from the island of Luzon.

DELAYED BY WASHOUTS.

St. John, Oct. 15.—Two hundred passengers who left Boston and Montreal on Thursday arrived here by river-boat at 10 o'clock last night in consequence of the washouts in New Brunswick on Thursday. The east-bound express was caught at Green Point, and for three days could not move a mile. The passengers were taken into Fredericton Junction and cared for. To-day the twenty mile Fredericton branch has been partially repaired, and the passengers were taken into Fredericton with a transfer at Glasiers, where there is still a two hundred foot gap. At Fredericton the passengers were put on a river-boat which made the eighty-two mile run to St. John in six hours.

It will be at least a week before the damage on the forty miles of the main line between St. John and Fredericton Junction can be repaired sufficiently to permit the resumption of traffic.

NOT ONE REPORTED.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 16.—Despite an active canvass made yesterday by men to induce miners to go to work to-day at collieries between here and Hickory Ridge no one reported for duty this morning, and the persons circulating petitions asking men to resume work pending settlement of terms of the Scranton convention have been disappointed.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

How it is Made or Marred

There is nothing more subtle than woman's beauty. It eludes all attempts to analyze it. A woman may have the measurements and lines of the Medician Venus and yet lack beauty. Or she may defy artistic standards and be known everywhere as a beautiful woman. There is, however, one kind of beauty which is recognized by all and which is every woman's dower, a beauty to which the French have given the name of "The Beauty of Youth." Many a time we turn to watch some sweet, young girl, impressed by her beauty. But if we analyze the beauty we find it is made up of

smooth skin, clear complexion, bright eyes, ruddy lips and rounded contours. That beauty ought to last always. But how soon we see it fade. The young wife looks at her yellow skin, sunken cheeks and hollow eyes and marvels at her own falling off. And the younger girls still retaining the beauty of youth wonder "what her husband could have seen attractive in her," not knowing that it will be their turn to fade very soon.

HOW TO KEEP BEAUTY.

In order to preserve this beauty of youth, to retain the charm of sweetness and freshness which belongs to maidenhood, the prerequisite is to understand that the chief foe of woman's beauty is womanly ill-health. Young women are often very careless of themselves. The temptation of the dance, or of the sleigh-ride overrules their prudence, and the result is suppression and perhaps irregularity. This is only the beginning of worse evils, and yet this alone is sufficient to steal the freshness from the face. The womanly health should be protected with the utmost care and the first symptom of derangement or disease should be met by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' for they cured me when doctors and other medicines failed," writes Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va. "For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines; I now weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. My friends all say they can hardly believe that I am the same person; after being sick so long I have changed to be robust and rosy cheeked. I have taken fifteen bottle of 'Prescription,' fifteen of the 'Discovery' and fifteen of the 'Pellets.' I know that if it had not been for your medicines I would not have been living to-day."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a woman's medicine. It is not offered as a cure-all, but it is confidently recommended as a sure and safe remedy for all those diseases of women which are curable by the use of medicine. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which destroy the strength and beauty of women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for motherhood, giving great strength and elasticity to the organs of maternity, and making the baby's advent practically painless.

"GETTING YOUNG AGAIN."

It is one of the triumphs of "Favorite Prescription" that its results are so palpably and visibly real. The cure of womanly diseases by this medicine is proved by the gain in flesh and weight, by the restoration of youthful freshness, by the renewed strength and ambition, and by all the outward and visible signs of robust health.

"I enjoy good health; thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. J. J. Schnetyer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "Have taken six bottles of each kind. I was taken sick last February and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, and when I got up I found I had 'displacement'! Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs, could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to, unless I was dangerously sick, and then it would be too late. If anyone had told me your medicines would do me so much good I would have said, 'Oh, no, not that much good.' I can say truly I was surprised at the benefit I received. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why, what is the matter with you, you are getting so young again?' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

There is one clause in Mrs. Schnetyer's letter which voices the sentiments of thousands of sensitive women. "I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to unless I was dangerously sick, and then it would be too late to do any good."

Many a woman in just such a case, realizing the danger she runs, yet neglects medical treatment because she shrinks from the indelicate questionings, the offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments which the home physician often thinks necessary.

A WAY OUT

of this difficulty is opened for women by Dr. Pierce's invitation to consult him by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly confidential, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce in personal consultations with women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institution, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FAMILY FRIEND.

A. L. Amend, of Newfield, El Paso Co., Colo., says: "We have studied the Medical Adviser thoroughly, and when anything is the matter with any of our large family the first thing we do is to see what the book says."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

New York, Oct. 10.—President Manuel A. Sanclemente, of the republic of Colombia, who was deposed from office on July 31 and his place taken by Vice President Jose M. Marroquin, has relinquished his claim to the head of the government, thus making the latter the legal chief executive. This news has been received in this city by Eduardo Espinosa, charge d'affaires and consul general. Immediately upon receipt of this information Senor Espinosa sent a cable message to Bogota resigning his office. Senor Espinosa, who is an appointee of Dr. San Clemente, explained his course by saying that principle compelled him to resign. He said he will retain the office of consul general until his successor is appointed.

The recognition of Dictator Marroquin by President San Clemente was brought about, it is said, through General Prospero Pinzon, who called on the latter. What promises were made to San Clemente to cause him to take this step is not known. It is believed here that Senor Marroquin, now the legal president, has given assurances to San Clemente that the Nationalist Conservative party would receive several high offices, including cabinet positions.

ARCTIC COAL.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Reports published here seem to indicate the opening up of a new and valuable coal supply in the Arctic islands. That coal exists there is well known, and extensive operations to procure it are apparently impending. Several companies have been formed in Norway to mine Arctic coal. Mines have already been opened at Icefjord, Spitzbergen. The coal is declared to be excellent. The strata are above the sea level. Three of the strata are from six to nine feet deep. It is said that the whole demand of Northern Norway can be supplied for an unlimited period from this source. The coal, however, must be transported in lighters to the ships, and the piers must be removed every winter to prevent their being destroyed by the ice.

SHAH SNEERS AT DOCTORS

Budapest, Oct. 15.—The Shah of Persia, who arrived here recently for a brief visit, left for Russia. While here he consulted an eminent specialist and was informed that he was affected with heart trouble, and that the condition of his kidneys would grow serious unless strict dieting was observed.

The Shah remarked that he had consulted four doctors in Persia, three in England, several in Austria, and one in Germany, and that not one of them had told him the truth as to his condition.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.—Replying to a question in the Folkething to-day relative to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the premier, H. E. Hoerring, said all agreed that some changes must be effected with respect to the islands, and he hoped soon to furnish the necessary explanations and give his views on the subject.

EXPOSITION REVENUES.

Paris, Oct. 11.—A financial statement issued to-day shows a very satisfactory state of affairs for the exposition year. The revenue for the nine months ending with October yields a surplus of 87,000,000 francs over the estimates and an increase of 65,000,000 francs over the similar period of 1899. This increase is in spite of the fact that the estimates were fixed at 20,000,000 francs above 1890 on account of the expansion of revenue calculated to result from the exposition. The increase, however, will be nearly all swallowed up by the Chinese credits, which already amount to 70,000,000 francs. But, the government counts upon wiping out the latter by the indemnify to be eventually exacted from China.

CARLISTS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish government is greatly concerned at the revival of the Carlist agitation and the discovery of a depot of arms at Lerida, Catalonia, where 615 Remingtons and 400 bayonets and an important collection of machinery and tools for the manufacture and repair of arms were secreted at a locksmith's store kept by a Carlist. Four arrests were made at the store, including a man named Nimbo, who styles himself "chief of the Carlist administration." The Heraldo, of Madrid, says the Carlists are preparing feverishly to open a campaign at the end of the present year, adding that the discontent in Catalonia forms excellent soil for the Carlist propaganda.

EX-EMPRESS ILL.

Hamberg, Oct. 15.—An official bulletin issued to-day says:

"The Empress Frederick has been suffering for some time of neuralgiac pains causing exhaustion and acute weakness of the heart, followed by secondary catarrh of the lungs, still continuing with increased temperature and irregular pulsations. There is no present danger, but a recurrence of the weakness would be the cause of imminent danger."

Bulletins have heretofore not been issued at the request of the patient.

THE HISPANO-AMERICANS.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The Hispano-American congress, a decree convoking which for November was signed by the queen regent in April last, will open November 11 in the grand hall of the National library. The number of delegates appointed already is over 3,000. A program of fetes has been arranged.

Spanish Insurgents.

Havana, Oct. 11.—Three thousand Spanish immigrants have arrived since October 1, and the bureau of immigration estimates the number will reach 12,000 before the end of the month. It is believed that the yellow fever situation is principally due to the heavy non-immune immigration.

BRYAN CAN'T WIN.

New York, Oct. 12.—Senator William E. Chandler, of Vermont, was in town yesterday. He said that McKinley and Roosevelt would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

"The back of the Bryan campaign was broken ten days ago," said Senator Chandler. "There is a quiet drift toward the Republicans. All of the thinking men are making up their minds to vote for McKinley. We hear constantly of prominent Democrats who have come out for the Republican ticket, but we hear of no Republicans who indorse the Democratic ticket."

Senator Chandler's friends expect that he will be re-elected to the senate. There is some opposition to him on the part of the railroads, but it was said last night that this had been withdrawn and that he would be re-elected.

A REPLY TO FRANCE

As to Her Propositions on Basis of Peace Negotiations With China.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—The reply of the State department to the French note relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations made public. It reads as follows:

"The secretary of state to the French charge d'affaires:

"The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object, to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

"The President is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

"It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum, and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

"1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Pekin.

"The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Pekin may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

"2. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms.

"It is understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

"3. Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals.

"This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

"4. The organization in Pekin of a permanent guard for the legations.

"The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Pekin an adequate legation guard.

"5. The dismantling of the forts at Taku.

"The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

"6. The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin.

"The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this provision.

"The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Pekin and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

"The President believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early day."

OUR EXPORTS.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The September monthly statement of the exports of domestic products issued by the bureau of statistics shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $21,365,806, decrease as compared with September 1899, about $3,750,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,965,289; increase, $600,000.

Provisions, $14,096,267; increase, $945,000.

Cotton, $20,198,675; increase, $3,116,000.

Mineral oils, $6,440,542; decrease, $567,000.

Total, $65,066,579; against, $64,753,867 for the same period last year.

CHANCE FOR AMERICANS.

Washington, Oct. 15.—A letter received at the department of agriculture, from Penrith college, South Wales, Australia, calls attention to the need of improved types of agricultural machinery in that colony. The writer states that there are not half a dozen machines for cutting and collecting maize in New South Wales, and a machine for cutting sugar cane would be greatly appreciated by the cane growers in th esouth of that colony and in Queensland. He suggests that there are great opportunities for American manufacturers of agricultural machines who are desirous of extending their business beyond the United States.

NEELY CASE ADVANCED.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The supreme court to-day granted motions advancing the Neely case and the case involving the question of the extension of the constitution over the Philippines and Porto Rico to the second week in November. A number of minor decisions were handed down to-day.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The population of the state of Connecticut, as officially announced by the census bureau to-day, is 908,355. In 1890 the population was 746,258. The census for this year shows an increase of 162,097, or 21.7 per cent.

ITALIAN INDEMNITY.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The President will recommend to congress the payment of an indemnity to the families of the four Italians who were the victims of a mob at Tallaluh, La., about two years ago. A report from a special agent in the department of justice clearly established the fact that the men were killed by the mob and that none of the perpetrators of the crime was ever punished by the state authorities, notwithstanding the representations of the national government. The governor of Louisiana caused an investigation to be made and there were some proceedings before a grand jury, but the result was that the national government found itself bound to make some sort of reparation in answer to the Italian government's representations, and this will take the form of an indemnity for each of the persons killed, who were Italian citizens at the time of their death.

MOST NATURAL PROCESS.

Albany, Oct. 15.—Of the alleged conversion of Jesse Grant, son of General Ulysses S. Grant, from Republicanism to Bryanism, Dr. F. C. Powers, of San Diego, Cal., who was in Albany, said:

"Jesse Gran't conversion took place in 1896. In that year he tried to get the Republican nomination for mayor of San Diego. He was unsuccessful in the attempt, and thereupon left the ranks of the Republican party and joined the People's party. He naturally drifted into the Bryan party through his associations in the People's party."

RATES OF WAGES

In the United States Now Higher Than Ever Before in Our History.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioners of labor, has issued a bulletin giving a summary of data in a previous publication on "Trusts and industrial combinations," showing the rate of wages in various occupations for a period extending back in most cases from the present year to 1891. The data was secured directly from the pay rolls of establishments in all sections of the country. The information contained pertains to 148 establishments, representing 26 industries and 192 occupations. These items for which data for the whole period were not given were excluded from consideration in the summary. All the data included, except those for mining, relate to manufacturing industries, the data relative to steam railroads and street railways having been excluded from the summary. The bulletin says that while the data from which the table of wages was prepared do not afford the basis for a strictly scientific calculation of relative wages, a careful examination of the figures leads to the belief that they are fairly representative and undoubtedly approximate very closely the actual conditions for the whole country. The summary shows as follows the average of wages for 1891, being taken as a basis and representing 100:

Year.	Relative Wages.
1891	$100.00
1892	100.30
1893	99.32
1894	98.06
1895	97.88
1896	97.93
1897	98.96
1898	98.79
1899	101.54
1900	103.42

The bulletin concludes as follows:

"It may be stated that during the years in which the course of wages declined the rates of 1891 and 1892, in many instances remained unchanged, and in like manner during the last few years in which the general course of wages has been upward, the wages in these instances have not, of course, responded to the general rise. In other instances the per cent of decrease was notably large during the years of depression, while during the last two years of the period the reverse is true and a much larger increase really took place than that indicated by the table. In other words, wages in some instances show but little fluctuation, while in other instances they are much more sensitive, responding quickly to general conditions of depression or activity. The average condition or general level only is shown in the table and while, for the reasons stated, the fluctuations during the period have not been so great as popular opinion would indicate the figures for 1899 and 1900 show a gratifying average increase over the conditions of 1891 and 1892, when wages in gold were higher than at any period in the history of the country prior to the present year."

AN INTERESTING CALLER.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President McKinley had an interesting caller yesterday in Jose Abreu, a young Filipino. He is a native of Manila, and his family is one of the most influential in the islands. Believing that the United States will always retain the islands, Mr. Abreu has come to this country to study law and has entered Columbia university as a student.

Mr. Abreu is one of the many Filipinos who believes that the retention of the islands by the United States is the best thing that could happen for the people and the country. He intends to study American institutions and laws and equip himself to live in Manila as a full-fledged American citizen.

Mr. Abreu talked for some time with the President about conditions in the Philippines. Later he said that the renewed fighting by the insurgents was about the last stand by Aguinaldo and his officers, and was planned to influence the coming presidential election.

"They hope," he said, "by making a few attacks here and there the American people will believe the insurrection still exists and will continue. It is all in the hope that Mr. Bryan will be elected."

Mr. Abreu says that Aguinaldo is supposed to be living somewhere in the mountains of Luzon. He says if President McKinley is re-elected the rebellion will cease in a very short time and peace again be restored. The better element of the Filipinos, he says, are perfectly satisfied with the course this government has pursued since its occupation of the islands, and it is only among a few that dissatisfaction is felt.

REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Information has been received at the census office which shows that forty or fifty persons throughout the United States have been arrested for refusing to reply to questions of census enumerators. When the bill making an appropriation for the census was passed a penalty clause was embodied in it providing for a fine of not to exceed $100 in case of any one refusing to answer questions of enumerators. While forty or fifty arrests were made not over half a dozen fines were imposed and those for small amounts, for the reason that when the situation of a court trial was faced by the culprits they decided it would be better to answer the enumerators questions. In the cases of those who never did reply to the schedule of questions because they regarded it as inquisitorial the information was obtained from some other source by the enumerators.

NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—There promises to be a lively competition for building the new battleships and cruisers. Several of the shipbuilding industries already have their representatives here securing the specifications for the ships preparatory to submitting bids. These include some yards which thus far have not done any government work.

The present low price of steel is expected by naval officials to result in giving the government the advantage of low bids. The builders state that steel shapes and frames can be bought now for 1 7-10 cents per pound, as against 2½ a short time ago.

START BACK FROM CHINA.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Col. Humphrey, quartermaster in China, has sent a cablegram under yesterday's date to the quartermaster general, announcing the first departure of United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

"Kintuck sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster animals, Company D Sixth regiment United States cavalry, pack mules belonging to Sixth regiment United States cavalry. Transport Indiana will leave this port on the 11th with about 900 marines. Hyde sending wood here already contracted for. United States of America loses nothing by these shipments. Forage caps, ornaments, letters and numbers wanted for Ninth regiment U. S. infantry, Fourteenth regiment U. S. infantry, Sixth regiment U. S. cavalry, Company F Fifth regiment, U. S. artillery. Entire command thoroughly provided for; health good."

Admiral Sampson.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Admiral Sampson was in the city to-day and his feeble appearance caused some concern to his friends. His health has been failing for more than a year and while not appreciably worse the last month or so shows no signs of improvement.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

"HALL OF FAME."

List of Noted Americans Whose Names Will Adorn the Structure.

New York, Oct. 13.—The election in the hall of fame contest was concluded yesterday when the senate of the New York University assembled and passed upon the list of eligibles submitted to that body by the committee which for the last three days has been counting the votes.

The total number of names submitted to the 100 judges was 252. Though the standard of eligibility had been placed as low as 51 votes, only 31 of the nominees had reached that standard. It was the names of such nominees that were submitted to the senate, and that body in which is vested the power of absolute and peremptory veto on this occasion confined itself to simple confirmation of the committee's findings.

According to this decision the following famous men were accorded a place on the tablets of the hall of fame:

George Washington, 97 (the full vote); Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 96; Benjamin Franklin, 94; U. S. Grant, 92; John Marshall, 91; Thomas Jefferson, 90; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 86; Henry W. Longfellow, 94; Washington Irving, 82; Robert Fulton, 84; Jonathan Edwards, 82; David G. Farragut, 79; Samuel B. Morse, 88; Henry Clay, 74; George Peabody, 72; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 72; Robert E. Lee, 68; Peter Cooper, 68; Horace Mann, 67; Henry Ward Beecher, 66; Eli Whitney, 66; James Kent, 65; Jos. Storey, 64; John Adams, 61; William Ellery Channing, 58; John James Audubon, 57; William Morris Hunt, 52; Gilbert Stuart, 52, and Asa Gray, 51.

About two-thirds of the senate bodies is composed of the deans and senior professors of each faculty were present. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, president of the body, occupied the chair.

A pressure had been brought to bear on the senate to admit American citizens of foreign birth to places in the hall of fame, a measuring having passed upon that question was discussed, and the following memorial was addressed by the senate to the university corporations:

The New York University senate for a number of reasons cordially approves the strict limitation of the hall of fame to native-born Americans. At the same time we would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans as follows:

A new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present hall with harmonious architecture to contain a fifth of the space of the present hall; that is, not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted, the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been deceased for at least ten years, and an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that this than one-fifth of the cost of the edifice now being built would provide this new hall, and that neither in conspicuity nor in the landscape which it would command.

The chairmen of the senate report that they have canvassed the reports of the 100 judges of the hall of fame and find that the thirty-one names mentioned above have each received the approval of fifty-one judges, being a majority of the whole board.

"They said the adoption of the following action:

"First—The thirty-one names that have received the approval of 51 judges or more shall be inscribed in the hall of fame.

"Second—The cordial thanks of the senate of the New York University are returned to each of the judges for this service rendered to the public. While it has demanded no little thought and acceptance of responsibility on their part it must receive abundant reward in the knowledge of important aid given thereby the cause of education, particularly among the youth of America.

"Third—The official book of the hall of fame, the publication of which is authorized by the senate, shall be sent to each of the 100 judges as a memento of this service.

"Fourth—The senate, acting under the rules of the hall of fame, will take action in the year 1902 towards filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present year, being 20 in number.

"Fifth—They invite each member of the board of judges to serve as judges in 1902. Should any one of the board of judges at that time have laid down his educational or public office his successor may by preference be invited to serve in 1902.

"Sixth—Each nomination of the present year to the hall of fame that has received the approval of ten or more judges yet has failed to receive a majority, will be considered a nomination for 1902. To these will be added any name nominated in writing by five of the board of judges or by the New York University in such a way as it may find expedient.

Ex-President Cleveland's vote yesterday was: Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Washington. He did not vote for Monroe but cast a scattering vote which was not announced. Monroe did not poll a single vote among the class of voters known as publicists, editors and authors.

Washington was saved the honor of first place only by the fact that Chief Justice F. T. Nichols, of Louisiana, scratched both Lincoln and Webster. Justice Nichols did not cast any vote except in the classes of soldiers, sailors and statesmen. His vote included only Franklin, Jefferson, Washington.

Justice Bonnifield, of Nevada, cast no vote except for statesmen and soldiers.

Chief Justice Fuller sent in a generous vote. He endorsed John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, John C. Calhoun, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Washington, Webster and two scattering votes.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LOAN.

New York, Oct. 16.—A special to the World from Washington says:

"The fact that Russia is endeavoring to raise a $150,000,000 loan in New York and Paris may explain why Russia has been so anxious to induce the powers to retire from Pekin. She is so desperately hard up that she cannot stand the financial strain of a prolonged campaign in China, and the fact that she is trying to borrow money is perhaps one of the surest guarantees of international peace.

"In Paris, Russia is trying to induce the Rothschilds to lend her 500,000,000 francs ($100,000,000). In New York, one of the great international financial houses is trying to form a syndicate to lend Russia fifty million American dollars. As the details have not been settled, and there are still differences of opinion between the American financiers and the Russian government as to the issue price of the loan and the rate of interest, the firm name is withheld for the present.

"As America is a heavier creditor nation, and has more money seeking investment than can be profitably employed, it is not unlikely that a Russian loan can be negotiated in New York, provided the security and interest offered are satisfactory."

GOING TO THE SENATE

Bryan's Friends Preparing to Save Him From Political Oblivion.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 16.—Nebraska is just now, and will continue to be until the end of the campaign, the scene of one of the most stubborn and bitter political fights since it became a state.

There is a paramount issue here distinct from that in other states, and it is the complexion of the next legislature, which will be called upon to elect two United States senators. Republicans are bending their whole energy to secure control, and if factional fights can be settled in Douglas and Lancaster counties, their chances are the better.

So far as the Fusionists are concerned, they say they have nothing else to fight for; that Bryan is as safe in his own state as he is in Alabama or Arkansas, and that the state ticket is in reality in no danger. They admit that the legislature, owing to the apportionment, is in doubt, but profess their confidence of winning.

On the political complexion of the legislature, it is believed here, depends the political future of W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan, it is also asserted, is well aware of the fact, for if he is defeated for the Presidency and the Nebraska legislature is Fusion the chances are ten to one that he will become a United States senator.

While the Fusionists will not admit publicly the possibility of Mr. Bryan's defeat for the Presidency, and while the Populist national committee gave out last night figures to show that his success is assured, the honest conviction of many is that his case is hopeless, and with his defeat this year they frankly admit that he cannot aspire a third time to become the standard bearer of either the Democrats or Populists.

To save their idol from political obliviion, therefore, it is maintained, he must look to Nebraska, and in Nebraska the most promising, and, in fact, the only immediate opening is a seat in the United States senate.

If fortune favors them and the legislature is Fusion, Mr. Bryan having in the meantime suffered defeat for the presidency, they insist there will be such an overwhelming call and such a stampede to him for senator that any ante-election promises or the aspirations of other candidates will be swept away, and he cannot refuse, even if he declares himself not a candidate.

So far as the general situation in Nebraska is concerned, the drift of sentiment is certainly toward the Republicans, and the most enthusiastic are claiming the state for McKinley. They fail to produce the figures, however, and, while the chances favor the cutting down by half of the 13,000 plurality given to Mr. Bryan four years ago and the probable selection of the Republican candidate for governor, the electoral vote of the state will be for her favored son.

TURN OF THE ROAD

United States Assuming a Commanding Position in Finance.

New York, Oct. 16.—The Evening Post prints the following: "One of the best authorities of exchange pointed out that efforts would probably now be made abroad to stop further exports of South African gold to the United States and that London might be counted upon to impose whatever barriers she could. But the opinion was expressed by a member of the one well known international exchange house who is in touch with conditions at all foreign centers, that the United States was fast reaching a position of comparative independence as regards the world's gold supply, and that she might before long, assume the control that London has long held.

"The expert said: 'Whether this is the beginning of a general gold movement from South Africa, is is impossible to say. It will be months before the Transvaal mines yield their usual supply, but it is quite possible there has been a stock of gold stored away during hostilities. Viewing the proposition in a purely business light, I should think that London would be glad to have the gold sent to the United States from South Africa direct, instead of drawing upon the London supply. That would seem to be the path of least resistance, and insure settlements without the burden of additional transportation charges.

"'With the United States a creditor nation to the present extent, Europe cannot keep her gold. It all depends on our own eagerness for immediate settlement, since our demands could overcome all of London's obstacles if we once took a decided stand. To my mind this all means a turning point in the financial history of a country which has shown itself of late able to accommodate Europe's private and public barrowers to a remarkable degree. If our trade prosperity continues a few years longer no one can tell what position in the world's finances we may not assume.'

"This statement by a foreigner, who has given his life to the study of foreign exchange problems, and knows every morning what the European markets are doing, voices the sentiment expressed today by other bankers who have been impressed by the trend of affairs since the first British exchequer loan was floated in this country in March last."

REFUSES $40,000 A YEAR.

New York, Oct. 13.—Edwin Hawley, fourth vice president of the Southern Pacific Railway company, says he would not accept the presidency of that road at a salary of $40,000 a year. He said yesterday:

"I wouldn't take $40,000 a year and leave New York. Nothing could induce me to take it and go to San Francisco to live. It's not true that the place has been offered to me, anyway. My name has been spoken of several times, but I would not take the presidency of the Southern Pacific. I'd rather stay here. I'm able to worry along as it is. Salary is no object to me. I've nothing against San Francisco any more than I have against Chicago or any other place, but my home is right here in New York, and I won't leave it."

Mr. Hawley is president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central railroads as well as a director in several other roads.

HUNTINGTON'S WILL.

New York, Oct. 12.—Probate Clerk Washburn, of the Surrogate's office, today examined the subscribing witnesses to the will of the late Collis P. Huntington. The witnesses are Maxwell Evarts, George E. Downs and Andrew A. Vandeventer.

Each of the witnesses swore that the will filed for probate had been signed by the testator in his presence, and that the testator was to all appearances in good health and condition of mind. No objections have been filed to the probate of the will, and it will probably be admitted.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

Says Porto Rican Question Is Legal, to be Settled by the Court.

New York, Oct. 11.—General Benjamin Harrison gave out an interview and statement last night. He was asked:

"Is it true, general, that you have consented to make some speeches in the campaign?"

"No, that statement has not been authorized by me," was his answer. "I have said to everyone who has spoken or written to me on the subject that I could not do any more campaign work. I began to make Republican speeches the year I began to vote and have had a laborious, if unimportant, part in every campaign, state and national since, until 1898. In 1896 I submitted myself to very hard usage and then made up my mind, and so said to my friends, that I would do no more campaigning. Following this conclusion I declined to take a speaking part in the campaign of 1898. My retirement dates from that year, not from this. Few men have made more speeches for their party than I have, and no ex-president, I am sure, has made more. Since I left Washington my retirement from all participation in party management has been complete. All that I have left to others, and I think they have very generally and kindly accepted my sense of the proprieties of the case—at least, between campaigns. In a word, I have vacated the choir loft and taken a seat in the pews—with a deep sense of gratitude to my forbearing fellow countrymen."

"But, general, it is said that you are not altogether in accord with your party?"

"Well, I have heard that my silence was imputed by some to that cause. Now the only public utterance I have made in criticism of the policies of the party was contained in the interview, consisting of one rather short sentence, that I gave to the newspapers while the Porto Rico bill was pending. It was in substance, that I regarded the bill as a grave departure from right principles. I still think so. I do not believe that the legislative power of Congress in the territories is absolute—and I do believe that the revenue clause relating to duties and imports, applies to Porto Rico. These views I know are not held by many able lawyers. It is a legal question—one that the political departments of the government cannot fully adjudge. The final and controlling word upon this question is with the supreme court of the United States. Cases involving the question are, I understand, pending, and a decision in which we must all acquiesce, cannot be much deferred. I think, therefore, that voters ought to vote with a view to the right decision, of those questions that are directly and finally in the control of the President and Congress.

"The general reasons I gave in my Carnegie hall speech in 1896, why Mr. Bryan should not be elected, still hold good with me. His election would, I think, throw governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a President who would, admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more, upon the deceptive suggestion that he has been bound, and that the Republican party will, after defeat, still have strength enough to save the temple. It will be much better not to allow the man with destructive tendencies so much as to lean against the pillars.

"Perhaps it will save you much trouble if I give you, and underwrite as of this date, this extract from my Carnegie hall speech:

"'When we have a president who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed, and that interstate commerce has its free way, irrespective of state lines, and courts that fear to use their ancient and familiar rights to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national distress nor the national dishonor.'

"The economic policies of the Republican party have been vindicated by the remarkable prosperity that has developed during Mr. McKinley's administration—succeeding a period of great depression. A change of administration this fall would almost certainly renew conditions from which we have so happily escaped. The full dinner bucket is not a sordid emblem. It means more comfort for the wife and family, more schooling and less work for the children, and a margin of saving for sickness and old age."

PAYNE'S FORECAST.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, last night gave out his first forecast of the election.

Mr. Payne made an estimate of the votes by states, and in doing so divided the states into four classes—24 states, having 270 electoral votes, certain for McKinley; 12 states, having 115 electoral votes, certain for Bryan; six states, having 38 electoral votes, in which the chances of Republican or Democratic success are even; and three states, having 24 votes, in which the chances are 60 to 40 in favor of the Democrats.

Mr. Payne's forecast is based on the last reports received from all the states, and is as follows:

FOR M'KINLEY.

California	9	North Dakota	3
Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Illinois	9	Oregon	4
Indiana	24	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virgina	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	10		
New York	36	Total	270

FOR BRYAN.

Alabama	11	North Carolina	11
Arkansas	8	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Montana	3	Total	115

EVEN CHANCE.

Delaware	3	Nevada	3
Kentucky	13	Utah	3
Maryland	8		
Nebraska	8	Total	38

60 TO 40 IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRATS.

Colorado	4	Missouri	17
Idaho	3	Total	24

LOST $20,000 IN JEWELS.

Havana, Oct. 16.—Private dispatches just received here confirm the report of the loss of money and jewelry by Mrs. Horatio Rubens, who left Havana last month for Paris, going by way of Madrid. Mrs. Rubens was robbed while on the train between Madrid and Paris. She estimates her loss at more than $20,000. It is believed that the thieves were in complicity with persons here.

SENATOR KENNEY ILL.

Dover, Del., Oct. 16.—United States Senator R. R. Kenney, of Delaware, is at his home seriously ill, being threatened with typhoid fever. He contracted a severe cold while delivering addresses through the state last week. His condition is such as to require the constant attendance of a physician.

London, Oct. 16.—It is announced that the Earl of Dudley, who is the owner of extensive iron works, has purchased the English rights of the American (Bertrand Thiel) open hearth steel process.

BIG LUMBER FIRE.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 16.—Property valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars was destroyed by fire in the lumber district of this city to-day. Starting at 7 o'clock the flames spread rapidly in spite of twenty-five engines pumping water into them from every side, and not until 10:30 a. m. was their headway checked.

At least 13,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed, together with part of the Hollister-Ames Company's mill and of the plant of Challoner & Sons Company. The losses are fully covered by fire.

Following is an estimate of the losses: Hollister-Ames Company, sawmill, lumber, logs and shingles, $80,000; Diamond Match Company, lumber yards containing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber, $173,000; Challoners Sons Company, pattern shops and warehouse, $20,000. Several small losses probably will bring the total up to $300,000.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Oct. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

More seasonable weather had important influence throughout the country, but the coal strike continued as the restraining factor in business. As speculation everywhere is on a small scale the effect is minimized. Lower prices recently for some iron products have been without disturbing force, and the firmer market for print cloths, and strong quotations for lumber show that in some directions in the great industries a small increase in demand is capable of raising prices. The situation still promises a recovery when politics and the strike are settled. Distribution of merchandise at the west is still very active. The working force is increasing steadily, and in railroad and manufacturing circles in the middle west scarcity of labor is causing uneasiness. Fear of tight money has made some men hesitate, but higher rates result from the activity of the movement of cotton at high prices in the south. At the moment the movement of gold from Europe has tended to relieve the tension in New York, and gold is still coming from Australia.

Pig iron production has been further reduced, according to the Iron Age. On October 1 weekly capacity of furnaces in blast was 223,169 tons, against 231,778 September 1 and 296,376 June 1. Stocks at furnaces continue to accumulate gaining 36,841 tons in September. A gratifying feature is the evidence that supplies in consumers hands are low. Quotations of iron products are steady, and foreign buying continues, two contracts of importance being placed. Pipe makers are buying quantities of pig, while car and shipbuilders are also urgent bidders for material.

Much disappointment was apparent among cotton traders when the official crop report appeared, for the anticipation of a gloomy report had put the price up to 11 cents. When the statement indicated a point improvement in Texas in September prices dropped sharply. Wheat also declined without the aid of a government report. Domestic conditions are generally satisfactory, and foreign crop news cheerful. Corn remains steady in the face of the decline in condition. Foreign buying is small, Atlantic exports in two weeks amounting to 4,851,878 bushels, against 6,177,148 last year.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston at the rate of 88,415 cases weekly mean the most active business since April, and exceed the heavy forwardings of last year. Improvement is general, with orders from all parts of the country and frequent requests for immediate shipment. These signs that excessive accumulations have become distributed are encouraging. Leather is sharing the increased activity at the shops, and the average price of hides at Chicago advanced ¼ cent. Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets steadily increased, reaching 3,947,000 pounds, against 3,417,265 the preceding week. There is no such speculation as a year ago, but the sales go immediately into mills. Prices were not affected by lower figures at the London sale, which had been discounted.

Failures for the week were 223 in the United States against 164 last year, and 32 in Canada against 27 last year.

COTTON REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Following is the monthly report of the condition of the cotton crop, issued by the Department of Agriculture:

The monthly report of the statistician of the department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on October 1 to have been 67, as compared with 68.2 last month, 62.4 on October 1, 1899, 75.4 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 71.6 the mean of the October averages of the last ten years. With the exception of North Carolina and Tennessee, where there is no appreciable change in the condition of the crop, there has been a decline during September throughout the whole of the cotton states east of the Mississippi river. This decline amounts to 2 points in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, 2 points in South Carolina, 4 in Mississippi and 8 in Florida. Louisiana also shows a decline of 4 points. On the other hand, there has been sufficient improvement in northern Texas to make the general average of that state 1 point higher than last month, and there is also an improvement of 1 point in Oklahoma, 5 points in Indian territory and 4 points in Missouri, the crop in Arkansas about holding its own. The averages for the different states are as follows: Virginia, 71; North Carolina, 64; South Carolina, 57; Georgia, 67; Florida, 63; Alabama, 62; Mississippi, 56; Louisiana, 66; Texas, 78; Arkansas, 65; Tennessee, 64; Missouri, 68; Oklahoma, 79; Indian Territory, 77.

A special report on the effects of the recent storm on agriculture in Southern Texas will be issued in a few days. All counties in Texas are, however, included in the present report.

OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Following is the monthly crop report issued by the department of agriculture:

The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 78.2, as compared with 80.6 last month, 82.7 on October 1, 1899, 82 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 81 the mean of the October averages of the last ten years. While the decline during September was not serious, it extended to almost every important corn growing state, the crops of Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska and Virginia alone holding their own. There was a decline of 1 point in Indiana, 3 points in Illinois, Kansas and Texas, and 4 points in Iowa.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 29.6 bushels as compared with 30.7 bushels last year, 27.8 bushels in 1898, and a ten year average of 26.2 bushels. Of the states having one million acres or upward in oats, Ohio and Illinois show an average yield per acre of 28 bushels; Iowa, 34 bushels; Indiana, 32.7; Wisconsin, 32; Kansas, 21.6; Pennsylvania, 31.1; New York, 27.9; Minnesota, 30.02, and Nebraska, 21.8 bushels. The average for quality is 89.2, against 89.5 last year, and 85.3 in 1898.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 20.4 bushels, as compared with 25.5 bushels last year, 21.6 bushels in 1898, and a ten-year average of 23.5 bushels. The present indication yield is the lowest, with one exception, since 1887. It is due mainly to the low yield of 16.4 bushels per acre in California, which is 4.6 bushels per acre below that state's ten-year average. In New York the indicated yield per acre, 22 bushels, corresponds almost exactly to the ten-year average, while the yields in Iowa and Kansas are somewhat below the respective ten-year averages. The average for quality is 82.1 against 88.4 last year, and 90.6 in 1898.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rye is 15.1 bushels as compared with 14.4 bushels last year, 15.6 bushels in 1896 and a ten-year average of 14 bushels. The average for quality is 92, against 90 last year and 90.2 in 1898.

The average condition of buckwheat on October 1, was 72.8, as compared with 80.5 last month, 10.2 on October 1, 1899, 76.2 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 82.2 the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. There has been a decline during the month in New York and Pennsylvania, the states of principal production, of 10 points and 5 points, respectively.

The average condition of potatoes October 1 was 74.4, as compared with 80 last month, 81.7 on October 1, 1899, 72.5 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 74.1.

In the condition of tobacco there has been a decline of 1 point in Kentucky, 2 points in North Carolina, and 3 points in Virginia, Maryland and Missouri; Ohio and Wisconsin reporting an improvement of 2 points and 4 points, respectively, while in Tennessee and Pennsylvania there was no appreciable change.

The sugar cane crop of Louisiana maintains its high condition of last month, 101. In all the other states in which this product is raised on any commercial scale there has been an impairment of condition since September 1, except in Alabama and Mississippi, where the crop has about held its own.

There has been a general decline in the condition of apples, but in many of the principal apple-growing states the condition is still considerably above the ten-year average and in none of them except in Indiana and Kentucky, is it much below.

A decline in the condition of rice is everywhere reported but in Louisiana, the state of principal production, the condition is still exceptionally high, being 100, or 13 points above the average.

The estimated average yield of hops, in pounds per acre, is 1,360 in Washington, 1,120 in Oregon, 1,200 in California, and 595 in New York. In two first-mentioned the yield is slightly below, and in the last two mentioned slightly above the average of a series of years.

No further report of wheat will be issued pending the receipt of the annual returns of individual producers and the final reports of the department's special agents.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Oct. 16.—Close.—Yesterday's slump in wheat was followed by a reaction to-day, when the market was firm and some of the loss was recovered. Liverpool closed ¼ lower, but that was not so low as was expected, and showed that the American drop had been discounted. There was a fair general demand and the shorts were driven to cover. Receipts were moderate and Minneapolis reported all flour mills running.

The Bradstreet report on the visible supply showed an increase of 4,273,000, which might have been construed as bearish, but it was expected and had little effect on the market when the figures were made known.

The local trading was almost entirely in December and May and prices closed firm.

Corn opened a shade higher, with corn houses and floor traders buying. Offerings were light. Steady cables and the firmness of wheat also helped support this market, and the day closed with a good gain.

Clover seed was fairly active, with prices a trifle higher. Receipts were 537 bags, and shipments 388 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43½c; November, 38¼c; May, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 44c; No. 4 yellow, 42c; No. 3 white, 44½c; No. 4 white, 42½c.

Oats—Cash, 22c; December, 23c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.25; 1898 prime, $6.10; October, $7.15; December, $6.40.

At Chicago.

Wheat was firm early to-day, there being a fair general demand, with shorts covering moderately. Liverpool's decline of ⅛@¼d was less than expected, while receipts were moderate. Minneapolis reported all of its flour mills running. December opened ⅛c higher at 74⅜@75c and sold to 75¼c. Local receipts were 338 cars, nine of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 502 cars, against 632 last week and 1,106 a year ago.

Corn—The demand was good, steady cables and the wheat firmness, together with the receipts, 756 cars, were supporting features. December opened at 34¼c and sold to 34½c.

Oats were firm, with wheat. December opened at 21⅞c and advanced to 22c. Receipts were 407 cars.

Provisions were quiet and easier on lower prices at the yards. January pork opened at $11.22½, January lard at $6.57½ and January ribs at $5.97½@6.00.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Oct. 15 Close.
Cash	77	77½	77	77½	76¾
October	77	77½	77	77½	76¾
November	77⅝	78⅜	77½	78⅜	74¼
December	78⅝	79⅜	78⅞	79⅜	78½
May	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	82½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Wheat—					
October	73¾	74	73½	73⅞	73¼
November	74	74⅝	74	74⅜	73⅞
December	74⅝	75⅜	74⅝	75⅛	74½
Corn—					
October	41	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	40¾
November	37⅞	38⅛¼	37⅞	38⅛	37½
December	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½⅝	35⅛
May	36	36⅝	36	36½	35⅞
Oats—					
October	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	21⅜½	21⅛
November	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½⅝	21⅝½
December	21⅞	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	21¾
May	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	24	23⅝⅞

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Wheat—					
December	79⅝	80	79½	79⅞	79⅛
May	83½	83⅞	83½	83	82⅞
Corn—					
December	42⅛	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42¼
May	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	41½

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Wheat—					
December	72⅞	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛	72⅜
May	77½	77⅝	77⅜	77½	77⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Wheat—					
December	75⅝⅞	76⅛	75⅝	76⅜	75⅞
May	78⅝	79	78⅝	79	80¼

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Wheat—					
December	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜
May	80¾	81	80¼	80⅝	80¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Oct. 15 Close.
Pork—					
October	$16.00	$16.00	$16.00	$16.00	$16.00
January	11.22	11.30	11.22	11.27	11.25
Lard—					
October	6.82	6.82	6.75	6.75	6.85
January	6.57	6.57	6.55	6.57	6.60
Ribs—					
October	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90	7.17
January	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	6.00

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 16.—Wall street.—The opening dealings in the stock market disclosed a very active demand extending widely through the list. There were dealings in lots of one thousand to three thousand shares of a large number of the principal stocks, both in the railroads and industrial departments. The gains extended to a point in Sugar and Metropolitan Street railway.

The market was very feverish, some stocks rising vigorously, while others were affected by realizing. The profit taking was absorbed confidently for a half hour, when prices yielded all around, under the pressure. Metropolitan street railway lost 2¼ and Sugar, People's Gas, Manhattan, Continental Tobacco and Pennsylvania almost a point. The market became dull, with many prominent stocks slightly under last night's close.

Large buying orders were executed in some stocks soon after 11 o'clock, and prices moved upward, the list quite generally ruling nearer above the earlier high level. In the Union Pacific transactions of thousands of shares followed each other rapidly. Large gold imports were announced, which added to the confusion of the shorts. Scattered throughout the list were gains of 1 to 2 points in stocks which are only dealt in in an excited market. Realizing at the advance turned prices downward again and the market became dull. Bonds worked upward on a large demand.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Cotton	34⅝	.....	.....	34½
Am. Tobacco	93⅝	93⅝	93	93½
Am. Steel Wire	75¼	.....	.....	75
Am. S. W. ocm	34½	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
Am. Sugar	121⅛	122	120½	121⅛
Atchison	29⅝	29½	29⅛	29¼
Atchison pref	72¼	72½	71⅞	72⅛
Am. Car	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
Baltimore and O.	73¼	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	55⅛	55⅝	54½	54½
Burlington	127⅞	127⅞	126⅞	127
Con. Tobacco	28	28½	27½	27⅝
Col. Fuel	35⅞	36⅛	35½	35⅝
Ches. and Ohio	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30
C., C., C. and St. L	63	.....	.....	62½
Fed. Steel	35½	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Fed. Steel pref	65½	.....	.....	64⅝
Gen. Electric	143	143	142	142
Glucose	52½	.....	.....	53⅝
Hocking	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
Hocking pref	63¼	.....	.....	63⅛
L. and N.	74	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛
Leather	10⅞	.....	.....	10⅝
Leather pref	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70¼
L. E. and W. com	31	.....	.....	31½
Manhattan	95¼	96⅛	94⅞	96⅛
Missouri ac	52½	53½	52⅛	52⅞
Missouri K. & T.	29⅛	29⅝	28⅞	28⅝
[illegible]	nu	nu	to⅝	uoo
Nat. Tube com	48½	..	..	48⅝
Nat. Tube, pfd	94			94
North. Pac.	52½	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛
North. Pac. pfd	71			71⅛
N. Y. Central	131	131⅝	131	131⅛
Nor. & West	77		..	77
N. & W. com	36⅝	37⅝	36	37¼
Penna.	134	134	133⅛	133¼
Pacific Mall	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
People's Gas Co.	91⅛	91⅛	90⅝	91⅛
Reading 1st pfd	57⅞	58	57⅛	57¼
Rock Island	107⅝	108	107⅛	107⅝
Rep. S. & I. C.	13⅝	..	..	13
So. Ry. pfd.	55	55⅛	54⅝	
St. Paul	114⅝	114⅝	114⅛	
Southern Pac.	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	
Tenn. C. & I.	58⅝	58⅛	57⅝	
Union Pac.	60⅝	61⅛	60⅝	
Union Pac. pfd.	75½	75⅝	75⅝	
Wabash pfd.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Western Union	79½	79⅛	79⅛	
W. L. E.	24⅛	24⅛	24	

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Oct. [illegible] (Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 10 cars; market weak and generally 10 cents lower [illegible] yesterday; average yorkers, $5.8[illegible]; [illegible] $5.75@5.85; mediums and heavy, $5.[illegible]; [illegible] $2.50@3.75; roughs, $4.60@4.75; closing [illegible]

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 16.—([illegible] Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Receipts 10 cars; market steady; pigs, $[illegible]; Yorkers, $5.20; mediums and heavy, $[illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 6 cars; market [illegible]; best Canada lambs, $5.75@5.90; fair [illegible] good natives, $5.50@5.85; culls and common, $4.50@5.00; mixed sheep, $4.[illegible]; culls and common, $2.50@3.00; yearlings, $4.50@4.75; calves, $6.50@8.00.

Stock Yards, Detroit, Oct. 16.—The demand for live cattle is dull and weak [illegible] week; receipts have been liberal [illegible]. The following prices are being paid [illegible] the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.25; common, $[illegible]; canners' cows, $1.00@2.25; stockers and feeders, dull and slower, $2.50@3.[illegible].

Milch cows—Market active at $[illegible] 50.00; calves active at $4.50@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market dull and [illegible] er; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $[illegible] 4.25; culls, $2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in [illegible] market; light receipts, trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums [illegible] @5.05; Yorkers, $4.95@5.00; pigs, $4.[illegible]; roughs, $3.75@4.25; stags, 1-3 off; cripples $1 per cwt. off.

East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 16.—(Brinker, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; medium and heavy, $5.3[illegible]; heavy Yorkers, $5.25; light Yorkers, [illegible] @5.20; pigs, $5.00. Sheep and lambs—Market ronstg.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts [illegible], including 2,000 westerns, 1,000 Texans; market generally steady to slow. Good to prime steers, $5.30@5.85; poor to medium, $4.45@5.25; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]; cows, $2.65@4.15; heifers, $[illegible]; canners, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $2.75@4.[illegible]; calves, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $[illegible]; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 35,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 32,000; left over 4,[illegible]; market 10c lower; top, $5.15. Mixed and butchers, $4.75@5.10; good to choice heavy, $4.75@5.05; rough heavy, $4.[illegible]; light, $4.70@5.06; bulk of sales, $4.80@5.00.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Oct. [illegible]

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 18c; fancy creamery, 22½c; gathered cream, 21½c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—12c.

Eggs—Per doz., 15c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 90c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.[illegible]; yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling, per bu., $2.00@3.00.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.00.

Beets—Per bu., 10c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.00@2.00.

Mango peppers—Per bu., 50c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 60c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $[illegible]

Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.50; Delaware, $1.85 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 60c.

New Turnips—Per bu., 60c.

Lima Beans—Per quart, 14c.

Spinach—Per bu., $1.00.

Endive—Per doz., 20c.

Green Beans—Per bu., 85c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 15c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 16.—Butter—Receipts 9,276 packages; market steady; creamery, 16@22; June creamery, 18@21; factory, [illegible] 16. Cheese—Receipts, 7,652 packages; market firm; large white, 10¾; small white, 11; large colored, 10¾; small colored, [illegible]. Eggs—Receipts, 12,632 packages; market firm; western regular packing at mark, 16@19; western, loss off, 21. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 4¼; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾; molasses sugar, 4; refined steady; crushed, $6.15; powdered, $[illegible]; granulated, $5.75. Coffee—Dull.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 4 points lower to 6 points higher and during the first half hour wavered between strength and weakness. On the one hand leading bears strained every nerve to bring about a resumption of selling which was in force at the close last night; on the other was determined resistance by bulls who claim that the decline had been too rapid and too great attracted substantial buying for outside account. January opened at $9.17 and sank to $9.12 soon after the call, but later rallied to 9.16. The cables were steadier than looked for and this counterbalanced heavy receipts and good weather news from the south. Commission houses quietly loaded up at the opening figures and Europe cautiously bought the winter months, scalpers operated on the bull side and the south demonstrated its faith in the market by once more appearing as a buyer. The favorable tenor of crop reports and a disposition on the part of New Orleans interests to increase crop estimates naturally held prices in check for a time.

The late Liverpool cables were encouraging in that they displayed a willingness of the English market to respond to any improvement here.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, Oct. 16.—Sales in all the seaboard markets were smaller last week than during the week just previous. Many buyers have been in the various markets but they have been looking for cheap lots, and, failing to find the market weak as they anticipated, have retired until a more opportune time arrives. The character of trading discloses little change in the attitude of sellers, but also proves the ability of manufacturers to remain out of the market until the sales of goods force them to cover.

The goods market remains very slow in all directions. Even the dress goods division, which is normally active at this period, gives no hope of activity until after election. Dealers expect a large demand from all classes of buyers after election, but they fear that it may not be equal to the supply of wool that may be forced upon the market then. The general opinion is that the crisis of the market is still three or four weeks distant. Many buyers, however, are said to be realy to take on wool to-day at concessions of 1@2c on a scoured pound.

No important transactions have been reported in the local market. The small business moving has been largely confined to pulled and Texas wools. One transaction in fall Texas involving [illegible] pounds is reported to have been put through on a basis of 40c clean. New supers contiuue in fair call where sellers are willing to let them out at about [illegible] clean. Old wools are slow of sale, except at round concessions, which dealers are not willing to allow.

Boston, Oct. 16.—There is practically no change in the wool market here this week, sales being made only to supply present needs of manufactures. Territory wool as represented by the sales is not quotable above the scoured basis of [illegible] fine medium and fine white strictly staple is quoted at 60; fleece wools are quiet with prices nominal.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from [illegible] to 2c lower.